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The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

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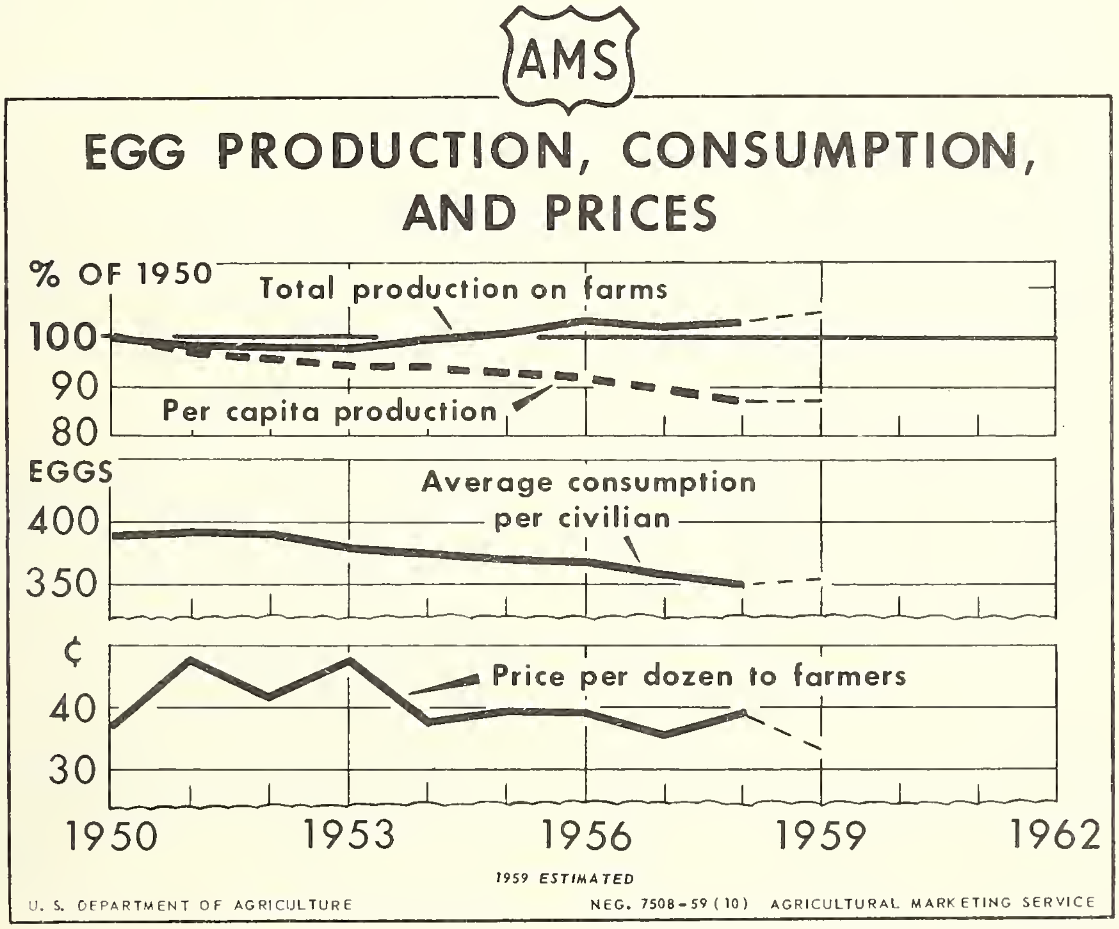
EGG PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND PRICES

A declining demand for eggs has reduced prices to farmers by a larger amount than has been offset by the production economies that farmers have applied during the last 10 years. As a consequence of the resulting price-cost squeeze, the increase in egg production has been less than the increase in population. Therefore, the supply available per person has declined. Average civilian consumption of eggs dropped from 389 in 1950 to 349 in 1958.

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Month or date	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Comments on current situation
					EGGS					
Farm production	Mil. cases	Aug.	11.5	13.0	13.1	Sept.	10.8	12.5	12.6	Record high for the month
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	Aug.	282.0	284.5	281.2	Sept.	302.6	297.5	294.1	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	Aug.	14.6	16.5	16.8	Sept.	13.2	15.2	15.4	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Aug.	27.2	26.1	24.8	Sept.	26.7	25.6	24.3	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	11.1	18.9	24.8	Sept.	6.1	10.3	15.5	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Aug.	2.5	2.0	4.9	Sept.	1.7	1.2	3.9	
Price received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	Sept.	45.6	41.8	32.8	Oct.	46.6	39.0	31.6	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Sept.	83	79	65	Oct.	81	71	62	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct. per doz.	Aug.	64.8	57.2	51.0	Sept.	67.3	64.6	54.8	Lower than last year, in line with farm price
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	12.2	12.2	9.8	Oct.	12.7	11.6	9.5	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous. cases	Sept. 1	1,812	494	739	Oct. 1	1,241	290	556	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	166.3	133.8	149.1	Oct. 1	143.4	116.6	136.3	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Aug.	---	14.8	13.0	Sept.	---	16.6	13.8	Decrease reflects cost-price squeeze
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol. per cwt.	Sept.	3.76	3.44	3.35	Oct.	3.68	3.37	3.31	
					POULTRY					
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	26.7	16.3	15.7	Oct.	24.6	15.8	15.0	
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	20.8	12.5	9.6	Oct.	19.4	11.8	9.3	Low prices at peak marketings
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	23.8	15.5	14.4	Oct.	22.0	14.9	13.6	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	Sept.	80	54	54	Oct.	74	51	51	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Aug.	57.8	46.2	41.5	Sept.	57.2	44.1	41.7	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	Sept.	32.1	23.7	22.6	Oct.	31.6	23.9	22.5	Remaining supplies about same as last year
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	86.3	92.6	139.4	Oct. 1	107.7	117.8	144.2	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Sept. 1	44.0	103.6	87.1	Oct. 1	67.7	160.8	132.7	Turkey stocks below last year
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	5.2	3.2	3.3	Oct.	4.8	3.2	3.2	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Sept.	8.5	6.9	6.7	Oct.	8.6	7.1	6.8	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	Sept.	---	26.7	25.1	Oct.	---	26.7	24.0	

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

APPROVED BY THE OUTLOOK AND SITUATION BOARD, NOVEMBER 6, 1959

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SUMMARY

Reduced production of eggs and broilers appears likely in the first half of 1960, as a consequence of a very sharp price-cost squeeze during 1959. For turkeys, the production outlook is not yet set, but a repetition of the record crop of 1959 is likely. The prospective cutbacks in supply of eggs and young chickens will tend to strengthen prices for those commodities.

Although the egg-laying flock in early 1960 will be smaller than a year earlier, by perhaps 3 or 4 percent, egg production at the beginning of the year will be rising seasonally, and by mid-February it is likely, as usual, to become so large as to require a substantial diversion of current production to cold storage in order to clear the market. By then, there is likely to be some indication of a cutback in the number of replacement pullets being raised, so shell and frozen eggs will likely move into storage without prices falling to levels as low as were reached in the late spring of 1959. On the other hand, if evidence of a cutback in chickens raised does not appear, interest in storage will be evident only at low prices.

The most likely development will be a smaller replacement hatch in 1960 than that in 1959, particularly in the early months of the year; later in the season the hatch may exceed 1959. Through March, egg prices may be lower than in 1959, but second quarter prices are likely to be higher than the unusually low figures of April-June 1959. Egg storage may reach almost to the 1959 level.

Because of a smaller flock, egg production in the first half of 1960 is likely to be below 1959. In the second half of 1960, output will be affected by the availability of replacement pullets; but the possible reduction in numbers of such birds is likely to be offset by continued higher rates of lay, resulting in egg production during the last half year about up to the 1959 record. In 1960 total egg production may be slightly smaller than in 1959. It will be distributed among a larger population, which appears to have been steadily decreasing its demand for eggs.

Broiler production in the first half of 1960 is likely to be below 1959. Chick placements since May have been below the year before, and are likely to continue so until about mid-1960. Currently, as well as in the past, the cut in placements is in response to low returns for broilers. Low broiler prices also have resulted in a cutback in the number of breeder-type pullets hatched for hatchery supply flocks. This reduction will affect the supply of hatching eggs during the second quarter of 1960 and may temporarily limit broiler production.

Even if broiler placements of the next few months continue 5 to 10 percent below last year, as they are currently, broiler prices in the first few months of 1960 are unlikely to exceed the 17 cent prices of January-March 1959. Prices in the second quarter of 1960 may be higher than a year earlier, when they slid off noticeably. During the summer of 1960 prospects are for higher returns than in 1959. Average U. S. prices were less than 16 cents per pound during the summer of 1959, having declined slightly from the months immediately preceding. But this outlook for 1960 may later require modification, in view of the opportunities to adjust the number of broiler chicks placed, and because of the partially-offsetting effects of liberal supplies of red meats, and the fact that consumers have become accustomed to the low broiler prices of the last 18 months.

Turkey production in 1960 may be up to the 1959 record of 82 million birds. Although farmers intend

to keep fewer turkey breeder hens for the 1960 crop, the possible cut in breeders could be offset by fuller utilization of hatching eggs. Also, 1959 turkey prices have held well compared with the year before, so the breeder intentions may be increased.

More of the coming year's crop may be of heavy-breed birds, and fewer of the light breeds, such as Beltsvilles. Heavy toms, such as restaurants use, have been the highest-price class of turkey during most of the past year; their prices at wholesale exceeded the per-pound prices of lighter birds suitable for use in homes. If the 1960 crop reaches the 1959 level, the price will likely be close to the probable 1959 average of about 23 cents per pound. The 1957 average was 23.4 cents, and that of 1958, 23.9 cents; for the preceding 5 years this average was slightly above 30 cents.

Because no sharp production cutbacks in the poultry industry are foreseen for 1960, except possibly for broilers during part of the year, the aggregate quantity of eggs and poultry meat marketed will not decline much, if any. In view of the prospect for slightly higher annual average prices, a moderate increase is likely in the 1960 level of gross income from poultry -- up from the $3.1 billion gross in 1959, but below the $3.5 billion average of 1953-57, or the 1951 record of $4.0 billion. But because there will be no great aggregate increases in production, while population is increasing, the average per capita consumption of eggs and poultry meat is likely to remain essentially at 1959 levels, about 350 eggs per person, and about 35 pounds of ready-to-cook poultry meat.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Background

The year now ending has been a dificult one for producers of eggs and poultry meat. Prices of eggs, broilers, and turkeys reached the lowest levels since the early 1940's. (Table 3.) Output of these commodities in 1959 will be the largest on record, (table 4) but price difficulties were not caused solely by the large supplies; even after some degree of production adjustment for both eggs and broilers became apparent, prices still remained low in comparison with those of recent years. (Table 5.)

The egg-laying flock at the beginning of 1959 numbered 327 million birds, 2 percent more than a year earlier. This flock included an unusually large proportion of young birds, hatched in the last half of 1958, and it laid unusually well in late winter and early spring months of 1959--up to 11 percent above the year before on March 1. The impact of the increase in supply during a period of apparent decline in the demand for eggs, and at a time when marketing patterns were changed because of substantial increases in Southeastern production of high-quality eggs, resulted in a continued pressure upon egg prices, and they reached extreme lows in April, May, and the first half of June. Under impact of low prices, the size of the laying flock drifted downward in relation to the year before, and the 401 million chickens raised were 7 percent fewer than last year. But through mid-fall egg production continued larger than in 1958, and prices remained lower.

A recent AMS publication of particular interest to analysts of the poultry and egg outlook is Egg and Poultry Statistics through 1957, Statistical Bulletin No. 249, May 1959.

It is available -- single copies free -- from the Office of Information, U. S. D. A., Washington 25, D. C. Additional copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at $1.00 each.

Broiler prices remained low all year long, with even summertime prices -- usually the highest of the year -- remaining below the 1958 annual average. Chick hatchings since May have been cut back from 1958 levels, the first such protracted cutback since 1946, but prices since May have shown only sporadic increases. Because of large marketings in the first half of 1959, from chick placements made before May, total 1959 marketings of broilers will be about 3 or 4 percent above the 1.7 billion birds of 1958.

This year's turkey crop, which is still being marketed, will total around 82 million birds. Early in the year, average prices were considerably below 1958, but 1959 prices have held fairly steady, while 1958 prices declined from summer to fall, so prices in mid-October averaged almost the same as a year earlier. Throughout the year, however, heavy tom turkeys have been higher than in 1958, and lighter-weight birds generally lower.

Government purchase programs for eggs were in effect during the first 35 weeks of 1959 and for turkeys during 4 weeks of the heavy marketing season. The U. S. Department of Agriculture bought the equivalent of 2.4 million cases of eggs, 2 percent of concurrent production; and turkey purchases totaled 22 million pounds, about 2 percent of the 1959 crop.

Fewer Layers, Less Egg Production, in First Half of 1960

Egg production in the first half of 1960 is likely to be lower than that of the same period of 1959. The number of potential layers on January 1, 1960 will be 3 or 4 percent smaller than the 363 million that were on hand at the beginning of 1959, and increases in rate of lay are not likely to be large enough to duplicate 1959 monthly outputs, particularly those in the springtime flush.

A smaller laying flock at the beginning of next year is assured by the diminished number of birds already on hand. (Table 6.) In the interval between March-April and October 1, 1959, the egg laying flock declined from 103 to 99 percent of the year before. (Table 7.) The 158 million hens on hand October 1 were almost 5 percent (or 7 million birds) more than the year before; the current reduction in the size of the National flock is due mainly to the 7 percent cut which reduced the number of chickens raised in 1959 to 401 million. (Table 8.) As a consequence, the number of pullets of laying age October 1 was down 7 percent (12 million) from the year before, and pullets not yet laying were down 13 percent (13 million). (Table 6).

The large number of hens on hand October 1 is consistent with the number of pullets on hand the preceding January 1 -- those pullets, from which the present hens were derived, totaled 8 percent more than the number on January 1, 1958. On January 1, 1959, the average age of the pullets on hand was younger than usual because of the large numbers hatched late in 1958. (Table 10.) Evidently large numbers of these remained in the flock through October 1, 1959. In view of the rigorous culling to which these birds have already been subjected due to low egg prices during much of their laying period, their number by January 1, 1960 is not likely to be further reduced by more than the average percentage cut indicated in table 11.

In addition to the cut in the number of potential layers that follows from the reduced number of pullets in both categories -- laying and not yet laying -- fewer out-of-season pullets are expected from hatches in the remainder of 1959. Hatchings in the final quarter of 1958 were record high, and growers added more birds than usual to laying flocks during the spring. (Table 10.) Such additions to the laying flock will be smaller in 1960. For example, on October 1 this year eggs in incubators for replacement type chicks were 16 percent below last year.

All of these indicators point to a decrease in the number of layers to be on hand January 1, and at least through the summer of 1960.

Increased Rate of Lay To Partly Offset Smaller Flock

Egg production in early 1960 will not be cut back as much as flock size will be reduced. Increases in rate of lay per bird in January and possibly February, and again in July and thereafter, are likely to push output in those months close to 1959 levels. But in the spring period of flush production, when eggs per layer are already at a high level, there is little upward trend. (Table 7.) In the period March to May, therefore, the change in flock size from the year before will be pretty much reflected in the number of eggs produced.

The steady year-to-year increases that have been noted in egg production per bird have been mostly due to gains in months that hitherto had been low production months. (See charts on page 15, PES 198, November 1958.) March, April, May and June are the months in which little increase is to be expected. The increases in the other months are likely to average large enough to permit continuation of the usual 1 to 2 percent increase in production per bird each year.

Production per layer so far in 1959 is 2 percent ahead of last year's average rate of 201 eggs per layer kept during the year. Extension of the increase into 1960 is favored by the growing importance of commercial laying flocks in several Southern States. These flocks often replace sideline farm flocks. The opportunity for continued substitution of their higher rates of lay for the rates of the sideline flocks that remain indicates that considerable room still remains for increase in rate of lay for the national flock.

Egg Prices in 1960 are Expected To Be Lower Than 1959 in First Quarter, Higher in Second Quarter

Egg prices in the first half of 1960 will likely be seasonally lower than in the fall of 1959. First-quarter prices are likely to be lower than those in

1959, but second quarter prices will probably be higher than the unusually depressed quotations this year. Prices in the last half of 1960, particularly in the last quarter, are uncertain, because they will depend on the responses poultrymen make in the spring to conditions affecting the ordering of replacement chicks. This is discussed more fully following the section on the 1960 replacement hatch.

Because egg supplies will increase seasonally from the present time through the turn of the year and later, prices in that period are likely to show a net decline. Barring severe weather, which would be more likely to interfere with marketing than with production, egg prices in mid-January and in the months immediately following are likely to be lower than the average prices received by farmers in mid-September and mid-October 1959--32.8 cents per dozen in mid-September, 31.6 cents in mid-October. They were already lower than the 36.4 cents of January 1959, 35.8 cents in February, and 34.1 cents in March.

But egg prices in the second quarter of 1960 are not likely to fall as low as they did in April-June 1959. At 24.9 to 28.1 cents per dozen, the mid-month averages for that quarter were the lowest since 1944, and in two individual months they were lower than they had been since 1941. If the size of the 1960 replacement hatch is curtailed as expected, the combination of good demand for storage, smaller production, and larger population are likely to result in a higher price than the year before in the second quarter. But the expectation of a smaller replacement hatch in the spring is crucial to this forecast.

If the replacement hatch is much smaller, it will presage a smaller egg output later in 1960. This would imply a normal seasonal rise in egg prices. This would be a situation in which the storage of eggs would be encouraged.

Despite the significant trend toward leveling-out the peaks and troughs of monthly egg production, output in March through June remains enough larger than the average monthly output to make storage a necessary diversion. Typically, about 11 to 15 percent of the springtime production is diverted to storage, and commercial egg breaking, (tables 12, 13) and, in view of the demonstrated inelasticity of consumer demand for eggs, the extent of storage demand is probably the principal price-making factor bearing upon springtime egg prices.

If the outlook by midspring works out as suggested here, storage demand for eggs at that time will be good, and storers will likely pay relatively well for the eggs they take. After allowance for a per capita consumption during the spring at about last year's rate, or slightly under, the quantity remaining for storage may be no larger than in 1959. But the expression of speculative demand will be through the price that is then offered, and if at mid-spring there is prospect of a further curtailment in flock size for the coming year, they will bid more strenuously for the limited storage supplies. This would set the tone for egg prices generally, and would likely hold prices above the second quarter of 1959.

In balance, this outlook comtemplates an average for egg prices in the first half of 1960 at about the same levels as in 1959, lower prices in the first quarter being offset by higher prices in the second.

Smaller Hatch Expected for 1960 Replacement Stock

Pressures which originate from a variety of sources bear upon the prices of eggs every spring, and the springtime price of eggs in turn exerts a return pressure upon some of the same sources. One such factor is the size of the replacement hatch.

The lower the prices paid for eggs during the hatching season, the less encouraging is the outlook for poultrymen. Coupled with their recollections of the generally difficult year now ending, the effect on producers in 1960 would be to discourage replenishment of flocks. But if hatchery reports indicate substantial evidence of cutbacks, storers will become more avid buyers of eggs. The consequent bidding-up of prices would then tend to limit cuts in the hatch. In short, the entire process of pricing, storage, and chick replacement is at least partially self-regulating. If any factor gets far out of line, adjustments in the others tend to induce some degree of compensatory effect.

To be consistent with the springtime egg prices contemplated in this report and the good storage demand on which the report is predicted, there would have to be a reduction from the 1959 number of replacement chicks hatched, at least to mid-spring. The present course of hatchery operations is in this direction; the September hatch of egg-type chicks was down 16 percent from last year, and October 1 eggs in incubators also were down 16 percent.

September and October are months of seasonally-light operations, but their indications are in the same direction as would be suggested by considerations of the egg-feed price ratio (table 14), which in the past several months has been more than 20 percent below 1958. This difference from the year before will narrow somewhat in coming months, and though producers' responses to the ratio today are less direct than formerly, this indicator nevertheless points to some small cut in hatchings, compared with a year ago. This will likely hold at least until the normal storage season is well underway, perhaps mid-March or slightly later. Thereafter, hatchings may rise relative to the year before -- after mid-April 1959 they were sharply down from 1958 -- but for the season as a whole the outcome is more likely to be a decrease than an increase. In neither case would the change from the year before be extreme. The greatest liklihood is for a cut, of perhaps 6 percent.

The regional distribution of the forthcoming hatch is not likely to change as much in 1960 as it did last spring. (Table 15.) In 1959, replacement chickens raised, which closely follow the hatch, increased 5 percent or more in the Southern States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and in Arkansas, Arizona, and California. This increase was sharply counter to the U. S. trend, which showed a 7 percent decrease. But more recently, with respect to October 1 eggs in incubators, the southern regions and the Pacific Coast contributed to the 16 percent general decline from October 1958 in number of replacement-type eggs in incubators.

Egg Prices in Late 1960 Possibly Above 1959 Levels

If the 1960 poultry situation emerges in accord with the expectations in this report, egg production after midyear will be from a flock smaller than in 1959. While the decline may be greater than can be offset by prospective increases in rate of lay, the trend of the steady increase in the U. S. population will reduce the per capita supply of eggs then available. This tightening of supply may be sufficient to offset the effects of declining demand for eggs and thus may tend to sustain prices.

In addition to the prospective smaller supply, egg prices are expected to be higher in April-June 1960 than in the same months of 1959, and this is likely to react favorably upon egg prices later in 1960, in consequence of the seasonal rise starting from a higher base.

On an annual basis, the possible increase in egg prices in 1960 might average out as much as 10 percent above the average for 1959, now estimated at 32 cents per dozen. Such an increase would carry 1960 egg prices about half way back to the 1958 average of 38.3 cents per dozen.

In late October, the futures market quoted egg prices for the fall of 1960 at a higher level than in the fall of 1959. On the Chicago Merchantile Exchange, contracts for the delivery of storage eggs in Chicago in September 1960 were traded (October 30) at almost 35 cents per dozen. Such contracts for delivery in September 1959 were settled at less than 28 cents per dozen.

Broiler Production Increase Slowed; Tightened Margins Limit Credit

Broiler production well into 1960 will be lower than in 1959. If prices respond to the reduced supply, production later in 1960 may rise enough so that the year's total will exceed 1959 by 3 or 4 percent, the same increase that is expected for 1959. The production increase for 1959 resulted entirely from higher placements during the first 4 months of the year. Since mid-May, weekly broiler chick placements have been below 1958 by an average of about 5 percent.

The decline, which was induced by lower broiler prices and restricted credit, is continuing, although it probably could be reversed in the immediate future if the industry were to take encouragement from temporary increases in broiler prices. For the longer run, 3 to 6 months ahead, it may be difficult to increase chick hatchings because replacements of breeder stock were cut sharply--22 percent in the 5 months ending in September. The September sales of pullet chicks for breeder flocks were 42 percent below September 1958.

The cutback in weekly broiler placements that has continued since mid-May 1959 was the cause of the unusual broiler production pattern for the year. Making the comparison on the basis of hatchings, the first four months of 1959 were sharply higher than 1958, and all of the remaining months to date were lower. (Table 10.) The result is in a rather skewed distribution of 1959 broiler output, viewed in the light of 1958 and preceding years. If we compare prospective 1960 output with 1959, it is obvious that the low base in late 1959 makes the last half of 1960 the most likely period for increase.

The incentives for an increase in placements in the last half of the year will develop if, in accord with assumptions in the foregoing paragraphs of this report, there are continued cutbacks in production in the next few months, and if prices respond even moderately. After the turn of the year, broiler prices usually show seasonal increase. Margins between breaking even and getting satisfactory profits are so narrow in the broiler industry that even slight encouragement from modest price rises is reflected in attempts to increase placements. In addition, the trade will expect some increased seasonal demand during the summer of 1960, though it failed to materialize in 1959. These two factors together will encourage sustained placements later in the year, at a season when 1959 placements will have already declined. As a result, placements in the last 6 or 7 months of 1960 are likely to exceed 1959 and to build up a small increase in production for the year as a whole. The increase of 1959 production over 1958 is likely to be on the order of 3 or 4 percent, bringing this year's broiler production to about 1.7 billion head. Broilers now supply about 80 percent of the chicken meat consumed in the United States.

Broiler Prices; Continued Squeeze

For 9 months before weekly broiler placements were finally trimmed in April 1959, the broiler-feed ratio had been no higher than 3.5 . (The broiler-feed ratio is stated in the number of pounds of feed that can be bought with the value of a pound of broiler, at U. S. average price relationships.) The U. S. average price of broilers in the 9-month period before April 1959 had generally been little higher than 17 cents, and often less. Prevailing prices in important Southern producing areas are typically lower than the U. S. average. (Table 16.)

To make ends meet under these tight relationships, broiler-producing enterprises devised all manner of cost-cutting expedients, including the reduction of guarantees to farmers. Some of these guarantees are on the order of $30 per 1,000 birds raised, plus possible bonuses, with the farmer supplying the labor, housing, and equipment necessary for raising the birds. If broiler prices go up for any protracted period, payments under the bonus arrangements will become more common, or pressures will develop for restoring guaranteed grower payments to past levels, thus absorbing at least part of the increased return, so far as the contractor is concerned. Also chick prices are likely to rise with broiler prices, thus raising the costs of contractors not integrated, so far as egg or chick supply is concerned.

As a result of this situation, it appears that the opportunities to tighten up on costs have been pretty well exploited, while the returns from possible price increases are to a considerable extent earmarked for specific segments of the industry. This makes it hard to foresee a markedly improved profit position for entrepreneurs in broiler production in the coming year, This is particularly true since extraordinarily favorable prices--for example, over 17 cents in Southern producing areas--would soon be followed by chick placements practically to the limit imposed by hatching egg supply.

With somewhat curtailed broiler supplies in the first half of 1960, compared with the year before, U. S. average prices for this period may average higher than the prices of the past few months (which were less than 16 cents in the period July-October, 1959), but not up to the 17.3 cent average of January-March, 1959. Thereafter, and particularly in midsummer, the normal expectation for prices would be for a higher level than in 1959, because in 1959 the usual seasonal rise failed to materialize. The expectations for a seasonal rise in 1960 will be especially good if, as discussed here, the reduced number of breeder hens affects chick supply for that season. On the whole, 1960 broiler prices are expected to average slightly higher than the U. S. average price likely to be paid producers in 1959, which is slightly above 16 cents a pound.

In the past few months there has been a good deal of retrenchment in important firms allied to the broiler industry. A few firms have even been thrown into bankruptcy. But it has not made a permanent dent in the capacity of the broiler industry to produce -- even bankrupt firms leave behind durable improvements that have a capacity to produce when put in the hands of successor organizations. Chronically large supplies and annual average prices close to the cost of production are therefore likely to be features of the broiler industry for some time to come.

Fowl Prices Influenced By Level For Broilers

Broilers dominate the U. S. chicken supply, for the so-called farm chickens, by-product of the egg production enterprise, are secondary in filling retail counters. They supply only about a fifth of the current consumption of 30 pounds of chicken (ready-to-cook equivalent) per person per year. Ten years ago they supplied 50 percent of the 20 pound annual consumption, and 20 years ago, 81 percent of 14 pounds consumed. At the same time that the quantity has dwindled, the price to farmers has fallen to a point that makes the salvage value of hens often lower than the cost of the replacement chick. The U. S. average price for farm chickens in October 1959 was 9.3 cents per pound.

Some of the by-product chickens are consumed on the farms where produced -- in 1959, this was 28 percent of the supply of such chickens. Additional quantities are consumed locally -- they are often processed through locker plants and other small outlets. Of those that reach large-scale marketing channels, many are used in processed foods, such as canned chicken and frozen chicken pies. Their low price and firm texture -- which better resists the heat of processing than does soft broiler meat -- make them especially adaptable for these uses, which in 1958 absorbed 15 percent of the supply.

As a U. S. average, the farm and wholesale prices of these by-product chickens are influenced by the level of broiler prices. Within this ceiling, the higher costs of assembling and processing these birds imposed another downward pressure. These greater costs follow from the seasonal and variable nature of the supply, the smaller number of birds available in each lot, and their individual variability. Finally, when such birds are offered at retail in competition with broilers, it is generally under conditions which present the product at a price disadvantage in relation to broilers, so it does not move quickly and retailers are loathe to stock it steadily.

The result is a tightening spiral which is disadvantageous to the producers of this by-product, and the situation has induced considerable research effort both inside the Department of Agriculture and outside. But fruits of this research are unlikely to revolutionize hen marketing within a year or two, and therefore prices of this commodity in the next year or so are not likely to show any greater average rise than is expected for broilers. Average prices, on a U. S. annual basis, are unlikely to rise much above the 11 cents per pound that is probable in 1959. Around this average there is considerable seasonal and geographic variation in prices received by farmers. Fowl are cheapest during the fall when marketings are seasonally greatest. Eastern prices are generally higher than in the rest of the country, probably reflecting both the population concentration and the location of the heaviest hens, such as broiler breeders, which are most favored.

Turkeys: Crop Size To Reflect Availability of Financing

The record-large 1959 crop of 82 million turkeys is still being marketed from farms. Prices at the farm in late October were about unchanged from a month earlier, and the short-term outlook was generally favorable, with storage holdings below the year before, and the number of turkeys remaining to be slaughtered probably no larger than at the same date a year earlier. (Tables 18, 20.) The actual outturn of the remainder of the 1959 crop will naturally influence 1960 production, but if it continues according to the present indications, production next year will probably repeat this year's record. With production at that level, U. S. annual average prices received by farmers probably will be about the same as the prospective 1959 average of about 23 cents.

At that level, 1959 average turkey prices would not be much different from those of 1958, when they were 23.9 cents, or of 1957, when they were 23.4 cents (table 5.) These levels were necessary to move the large turkey crops, exceeding a billion pounds ready-to-cook weight, that have become standard beginning with 1957. Before 1957, turkey crops were smaller; annual average prices in the 3 years before 1957 were between 27.2 and 30.2 cents per pound.

The credit organization of turkey production helps to explain why 1960 output is likely to continue large despite a 1959 average price slightly lower than in the immediately preceding year. By and large, the financial backers of farmers who produced turkeys in 1959 will find that their extensions of credit are fully covered by the proceeds from the venture. This will make them interested in repeating, since the venture is a means toward assuring continued sales of feed, poults, and supplies. And farmers, despite lower net returns per bird than say 5 years ago, evidently more than cover their costs in the operation.

This financial structure is typically somewhat different from that prevalent in broiler production. Returns in broiler production have tightened to the point where farmers are unwilling to risk short-run cash expenditures on a brood; therefore practically all of the direct costs, except labor, typically are borne by the contractor. But in turkey production, the "2 out of 3" plan is still common; the backer will provide any two of the following: (1) the balancer ration, (2) the poults, or (3) the grain. In addition to his labor and facilities, the grower invests, as his equity, the remaining item, which is usually home-grown grain, which will be in record supply in the coming year. Settlement at the end of the deal has evidently covered the dealers' costs, and provided participating farmers with a return for their home-produced grain and their labor.

Through October 1959, heavy tom turkeys brought a higher price than the year before, while light-weight turkeys brought less. (Table 21.) This is likely to induce greater production of Bronze turkeys, possibly partly at the expense of Beltsvilles and other white turkeys. (Table 19.)

There was a considerable shift of turkey production to the Midwest in 1959, with Minnesota supplanting California as the largest producer. The entire net U. S. increase occurred in the North Central States. Coincidental with this, midwest processors' paying prices, as indicated by Market News quotations of prices offered to farmers in early October, have been among the highest in the United States.

Government purchase programs for substantial quantities of turkey have been frequent in recent years. (Table 22.) At typical recent rates of purchase, the absence of a program would have the effect of a 2 percent increase in the annual commercial supply of turkey and a somewhat larger percentage increase in the fall supply.

The October survey of farmers' intentions to keep turkey breeder hens showed intended cuts, for January 1, 1960, birds in breeding flocks, of 9 percent among Bronze hens, and 16 percent among Beltsvilles, but a 22 percent increase among heavy white turkeys. This averages out to a 4 percent decrease but these intentions could be increased if turkey prices continue firm; and even with no change in intentions the trend toward more poults hatched per breeder hen on hand will offset a small cut in breeder numbers.

Demand, Consumption; Little Difference from 1959

The generally large production of eggs and poultry that this report anticipates for 1960 will meet with a demand not much changed from 1959. Springtime storage demand for eggs may be up, and export demand for poultry may continue the rise that was noted in 1959. So far as income has an effect upon consumer demand, the willingness of the public to spend for eggs and poultry will be unimpaired from 1959, and the size of the consuming population will be increased, by almost 2 percent. But gradual changes in the public taste such as the declining demand for eggs, and changed supplies of competing products such as the prospective larger quantity of red meat to be available in 1960, tend to offset the prospective plusses in the poultry ledger. In summary, 1960 demand is not likely to be much different from 1959. As in the recent past, price changes will due mostly to changes in the supply situation.

Government programs in the past few years have exerted considerable influence upon egg and chicken prices; analytically, their effects can be considered to be the reflection of increased demand for the products in question. Substantial turkey purchases, for example, were made for the National School Lunch Program from the crops of 1956, 1958 and 1959. The purchases were in each case equivalent to 2 percent or more of the annual crop. A domestic egg purchase program was active for 47 weeks from October 1958, and shorter programs were operated in 1956 and 1957. In addition, several ICA-financed programs of eggs for Spain occurred in the past 5 years, with purchase authorizations timed to coincide with periods of market weakness. These additional demands, from origins that might be considered administratively-determined, have from time to time been helpful in stabilizing prices that otherwise faced unusual declines. (Tables 22, 26.)

Except when export is involved, the presence or absence of these Government programs has not altered average per capita consumption rates, since the purchased commodities are restored to domestic consumption outlets via the National School Lunch Program or other channels.

Average per capita consumption of the various poultry products in 1960 will not be much different from 1959. Egg consumption in 1960 will be down slightly from that now expected in 1959--354 eggs per person--because production in 1960 will show little if any increase, while population will be up slightly. Consumption of chicken will likely be about the same as 1959, nearly 29 pounds, and turkey consumption will also be about the same as in 1959, 6 pounds.

At those levels, per capita egg consumption will be near the lowest point of the last 20 years, and poultry meat consumption will repeat 1959 record highs. Tables 27 and 28 show consumption data for past years.

Feed Ample, Slightly Cheaper

As in past years, ample feed supplies are available to support poultry and egg production considerably beyond the actual output that is in prospect. For the year ahead, the average price of this feed is likely to be slightly lower than in the year now closing. And 1959 feed prices in turn, are slightly lower than 1958.

The 1959 average price of "poultry ration" will probably average about 1 percent lower than the $3.41 average price per 100 pounds reported for 1958. (Poultry ration is a composite of the feeds reported as having been fed to chickens by farmers.) The price decline for feed derived from the 1959 grain harvests will probably continue at about the same rate as the year before. In mid-October, the 1959 poultry ration value, $3.31 per 100 pounds, was 2 percent lower than 1958.

Similar trends have been evident for laying mash, broiler mash, and turkey mash, for which recent monthly prices are shown in table 29.

Gross and Net Incomes To Rise

Because the 1960 aggregate production increase for eggs and poultry will be modest, if it occurs at all, one of the major sources of downward price pressure will be removed. In a historical comparison, 1959 prices would seem to have already reached a floor. With the resultant expectation of generally higher prices, on an aggregate volume showing little change, gross income from poultry production will likely be up from the $3.1 billion estimated for 1959. Table 1 indicates a rise that might be on the order of 6 or 8 percent. This would not restore the gross income to the $3.5 billion level of 1958, but would be close to the $3.3 billion average of 1954-57. (Table 2.)

Because feed, the major cost component, will likely be slightly cheaper in 1960 than in 1959, cost of production for the products of the poultry industry is not likely to rise noticeably in the year ahead. As a consequence, with little change in aggregate volume of output, practically all of the increase in gross income is likely to be reflected in net income.

Table 1.--Gross income from poultry, 1954-58 average, 1959 estimates and expected changes for 1960

Commodity	Production unit	Production on farms 1/	Price per unit	Gross income
		Millions	Cents	Billion dollars
		(a) 1954-58 average		
Eggs	Doz.	5,007	37.7	1.883
Farm chickens	Lb.	1,633	15.8	.261
Broilers	Lb.	4,194	21.1	.863
Turkeys	Lb.	1,239	26.7	.328
Other poultry				.058
Total, rounded				3.4
		(b) 1959 estimates		
Eggs	Doz.	5,300	32	1.650
Farm chickens	Lb.	1,400	11	.165
Broilers	Lb.	5,600	16	.900
Turkeys	Lb.	1,400	23	.330
Other poultry				.050
Total, rounded				3.1
		(c) Possible changes in 1960 from 1959		
		Difference from 1959		
		Percent	Percent	Percent
Eggs	Doz.	-2 - 0	+3	+5 - +8
Farm chickens	Lb.	-3	+1	+7
Broilers	Lb.	+3	+1.5	+10 - +12
Turkeys	Lb.	+2	0	+2
Total				+6 - +8

1/ For farm chickens and turkeys, sales plus home consumption.

Table 2.--Gross income from poultry and eggs, 1940 to date

Year	Value of sales and consumption on farms										
	Eggs		Farm chickens		Broilers in:	Turkeys		Other poultry	Totals 3/		
	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/	specialized enterprises (value of production) 2/	Sales	Consumption on farms 1/		Sales 4/	Consumption on farms 1/ 4/	Gross income 5/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1940	468	115	196	90	72	77	3	17	828	208	1,036
1941	663	144	261	107	103	98	3	21	1,144	256	1,400
1942	1,018	179	384	127	155	144	3	29	1,726	312	2,038
1943	1,446	222	688	164	238	158	4	48	2,574	394	2,968
1944	1,365	206	627	153	235	196	4	48	2,467	366	2,833
1945	1,518	233	677	175	327	241	4	58	2,816	417	3,233
1946	1,508	235	639	175	289	269	4	54	2,754	419	3,173
1947	1,813	265	568	159	302	232	4	47	2,957	432	3,389
1948	1,884	261	543	168	405	257	5	50	3,134	439	3,573
1949	1,857	246	497	147	443	263	4	55	3,110	401	3,511
1950	1,579	194	413	124	533	266	4	52	2,839	326	3,165
1951	2,062	235	447	133	689	347	4	63	3,605	377	3,982
1952	1,801	201	362	111	756	352	4	62	3,330	319	3,649
1953	2,073	216	350	103	786	336	4	60	3,602	326	3,928
1954	1,627	168	253	80	747	331	4	58	3,013	254	3,267
1955	1,747	176	228	81	844	325	3	55	3,197	264	3,461
1956	1,784	177	189	73	838	339	3	61	3,209	256	3,465
1957	1,637	162	138	57	886	314	4	56	3,029	225	3,254
1958 6/	1,770	165	146	57	1,002	314	3	56	3,285	228	3,513
1959 7/	1,650		165		900	330		50			3,100

1/ Consumed in households of farm producers. 2/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production. 3/ Obtained from unrounded figures. 4/ For eggs, farm chickens, turkeys, and other poultry. 5/ Value of sales plus home consumption. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Estimated.

Table 3.--Demand factors bearing upon annual poultry product prices, per capita disappearance, and retail prices, United States, 1940 to date

Year	Total population July 1, (including armed forces overseas) 1/	Employment: average number of people employed	Per capita disposable income	BLS consumer price index, (1947-49 =100)	Civilian per capita disappearance 2/			U. S. average price				
					Eggs	Ready-to-cook basis		Received by farmers			Retail (AMS)	
						Chicken	Turkey	Eggs, per dozen	Per pound (live)		Eggs, per dozen	Chickens, per pound 3/
									All chickens	Turkeys		
	Million	Million	Dollars		Number	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1940	132.1	47.5	576	59.9	319	14.1	2.9	18.0	13.9	15.2	30.1	28.1
1941	133.4	50.4	697	62.9	311	15.4	2.9	23.5	16.3	19.9	36.6	30.2
1942	134.9	53.8	871	69.7	318	17.7	3.0	30.0	19.8	27.5	45.1	36.1
1943	136.7	54.5	977	74.0	347	23.0	2.7	37.1	25.3	32.7	53.8	41.5
1944	138.4	54.0	1,060	75.2	354	20.4	2.7	32.5	24.9	33.9	51.1	41.7
1945	139.9	52.8	1,075	76.9	402	21.6	3.5	37.7	27.0	33.7	54.6	43.1
1946	141.4	55.3	1,136	83.4	379	19.4	3.7	37.6	29.0	36.3	55.3	48.7
1947	144.1	58.0	1,181	95.5	383	18.1	3.6	45.3	28.2	36.5	65.8	51.1
1948	146.6	59.4	1,291	102.8	389	18.3	3.1	47.2	32.3	46.8	68.4	56.7
1949	149.2	58.7	1,271	101.8	383	19.6	3.3	45.2	26.6	35.2	65.9	53.8
1950	151.7	60.0	1,369	102.8	389	20.6	4.1	36.3	24.9	32.9	57.1	57.0
1951	154.4	61.0	1,473	111.0	392	21.7	4.4	47.7	27.0	37.5	69.7	59.7
1952	157.0	61.3	1,520	113.5	390	22.1	4.7	41.6	26.2	33.6	63.6	60.0
1953	159.6	62.2	1,582	114.4	379	21.9	4.8	47.7	25.3	33.7	66.8	58.5
1954	162.4	61.2	1,582	114.8	376	22.8	5.3	36.6	21.1	28.8	56.2	52.8
1955	165.3	63.2	1,660	114.5	371	21.4	5.0	38.9	23.4	30.2	58.1	54.8
1956 4/	168.2	65.0	1,742	116.2	368	24.6	5.2	38.7	18.8	27.2	57.7	47.8
1957 4/	171.2	65.0	1,798	120.2	358	25.5	5.9	35.8	18.0	23.4	54.9	46.7
1958 4/	174.1	64.0	1,818	123.5	349	28.3	5.8	38.3	17.7	23.9	5/58.0	5/46.1
1959 5/	177.0	65.3	1,893	124.5	354	29.8	6.0	31.6	13.6	22.5		

1/ Not adjusted for underenumeration. 2/ Based on population not adjusted for underenumeration. 3/ 1940-49, all chicken; 1950 to date, ready-to-cook broilers and fryers, 1950 to date revised. 4/ Revised. 5/ Preliminary estimates as of November 1.

Table 4.--Eggs and poultry: Production and related factors compared with U. S. population, 1930 to date

Year	Population, July 1 1/	Index of population, July 1 (1947-49=100)	Index of poultry and egg production (1947-49=100)	Potential layers Jan. 1	Eggs produced on farms	Chickens raised, excluding specialized broilers	Sales and farm consumption of chickens: From farm flocks: Young birds	Sales and farm consumption of chickens: From farm flocks: Mature birds	Sales and farm consumption of chickens: From specialized broiler production	Sales and farm consumption of chickens: Total	Turkeys raised
	Mil.			Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1930	123.1	84.0	65	420	39,067	777	435	298		733	17
1931	124.0	84.6	63	402	38,532	709	377	283		660	18
1932	124.8	85.1	63	386	36,298	736	394	271		665	22
1933	125.6	85.7	62	391	35,514	750	411	285		696	23
1934	126.4	86.2	59	385	34,429	644	340	282	34	656	22
1935	127.2	86.7	59	350	33,609	658	349	235	43	627	21
1936	128.1	87.4	63	363	34,534	715	376	254	53	683	28
1937	128.8	87.8	63	380	37,564	601	288	279	68	635	26
1938	129.8	88.5	65	353	37,356	651	315	239	82	636	27
1939	130.9	89.3	69	376	38,843	697	348	254	106	708	34
1940	132.1	90.1	70	393	39,707	634	296	275	143	714	34
1941	133.4	91.0	77	381	41,894	745	384	226	192	802	33
1942	134.9	92.0	89	428	48,610	844	442	245	228	915	33
1943	136.7	93.2	102	489	54,547	1,001	565	309	285	1,159	32
1944	138.4	94.4	102	524	58,537	832	445	345	274	1,064	35
1945	139.9	95.4	106	474	56,221	890	483	309	366	1,158	43
1946	141.4	96.4	99	473	55,962	738	374	328	293	995	40
1947	144.1	98.3	98	431	55,384	719	372	281	310	963	34
1948	146.6	100.0	96	418	54,899	615	279	276	371	926	32
1949	149.2	101.8	106	399	56,154	705	352	245	513	1,110	41
1950	151.7	103.5	111	424	58,954	620	286	275	631	1,192	44
1951	154.4	105.3	116	399	58,063	623	294	250	789	1,333	53
1952	157.0	107.1	117	397	58,068	561	259	242	861	1,362	62
1953	159.6	108.9	120	373	57,891	548	228	238	947	1,413	60
1954	162.4	110.8	125	371	58,933	540	225	235	1,048	1,508	68
1955	165.3	112.7	123	369	59,496	462	158	227	1,092	1,477	66
1956	168.2	114.7	136	360	60,877	479	166	219	1,344	1,729	77
1957	171.2	116.8	137	369	60,436	397	106	222	1,448	1,776	81
1958 3/	174.1	118.8	145	353	60,681	432	242	395	1,660	2,297	78
1959	4/177.0	4/120.7	4/149	3/363	4/63,400	3/401					82

1/ Total, including armed forces overseas and not adjusted for underenumeration.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Estimated.

Table 5.--Mid-month average prices received by farmers for poultry products, 1952 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						(a) Eggs, per dozen							
1952	40.5	34.7	34.0	35.2	34.2	35.7	43.3	48.2	48.7	50.3	51.9	46.6	41.6
1953	45.8	42.0	44.7	45.5	45.9	45.7	47.7	50.2	51.4	53.2	49.7	48.5	47.7
1954	46.3	45.7	38.7	35.0	33.1	33.0	34.5	37.4	33.8	32.4	33.9	32.7	36.6
1955	32.2	39.6	39.8	35.9	33.8	33.8	35.2	39.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	47.2	38.9
1956	46.6	40.2	39.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	36.6	36.9	38.6	38.1	37.2	37.1	38.7
1957	33.7	33.3	31.1	31.1	29.5	29.6	32.8	36.9	40.9	43.9	46.0	44.6	35.8
1958 1/	39.3	37.4	41.4	38.5	36.8	35.2	36.8	37.7	41.8	39.0	38.9	37.0	38.3
1959 2/	36.4	35.8	34.1	28.1	25.1	24.9	30.2	30.9	32.8	31.6			
						(b) Commercial broilers, per pound							
1952	28.8	29.3	28.1	27.1	25.3	26.8	29.3	31.0	31.3	29.1	31.6	29.7	28.8
1953	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	26.2	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7	26.0	23.2	27.1
1954	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958 1/	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959 2/	17.4	17.2	17.3	16.3	16.0	15.8	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.0			
						(c) Farm chickens, per pound							
1952	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.0	22.5	21.7	21.8	22.4	21.9	20.6	21.6	22.3	22.1
1953	23.2	24.0	25.2	24.9	24.8	22.9	23.0	22.7	21.6	20.2	20.8	21.0	22.1
1954	21.3	21.6	22.6	21.1	19.7	18.6	16.5	16.8	15.3	14.0	14.5	14.3	16.8
1955	15.4	18.6	20.9	20.3	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.4	18.8	18.0	17.5	17.9	18.6
1956	19.2	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.1	18.0	16.7	16.1	14.6	13.1	12.9	13.6	15.9
1957	13.9	14.1	14.6	14.3	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.9	13.7	12.7	13.1	13.9	13.6
1958 1/	14.8	15.5	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.0	15.2	14.0	12.5	11.8	12.0	12.5	13.9
1959 2/	12.8	13.1	13.3	12.6	11.4	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.6	9.3			
						(d) All chickens, per pound							
1952	27.8	28.2	27.4	26.2	24.4	24.9	26.4	27.0	26.3	24.5	26.7	26.7	26.2
1953	26.8	26.9	27.4	27.3	26.5	25.2	26.4	25.7	24.2	23.4	23.5	22.5	25.3
1954	23.4	22.4	23.3	23.5	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.0	19.5	17.8	17.7	17.4	21.1
1955	22.0	23.9	27.8	26.8	25.6	25.7	24.7	24.4	23.2	20.6	19.8	19.0	23.4
1956	20.4	21.1	21.6	20.6	20.7	19.8	20.6	18.8	17.2	16.0	15.6	15.8	18.8
1957	17.3	18.6	18.8	18.2	18.5	19.6	20.2	19.5	17.1	15.9	16.0	15.9	18.0
1958 1/	19.2	19.7	20.9	19.2	19.9	20.4	18.7	17.0	15.5	14.9	14.9	14.6	17.7
1959 2/	16.7	16.6	16.8	15.9	15.5	15.1	15.4	14.7	14.4	13.6			
						(e) Turkeys, per pound							
1952	37.1	36.1	34.5	34.5	32.0	32.3	31.9	32.6	33.2	32.9	33.7	34.6	33.6
1953	33.6	33.3	33.6	33.3	32.5	31.7	32.3	32.7	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.5	33.7
1954	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	28.8
1955	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.2
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958 1/	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959 2/	23.9	24.9	23.6	23.0	22.4	22.5	22.4	21.9	22.6	22.5			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

For earlier years, see: Egg and Poultry Statistics through 1957, Statistical Bulletin No. 249, May 1959.

Table 6.--Composition of flocks, October 1 and January 1 following, 1931 to date

Year	Hens				Pullets						Other young chickens, Oct. 1	Pullets not yet laying, Jan. 1 following		Total of listed categories for respective dates	
	Oct. 1		Jan. 1 following		Oct. 1				Laying, Jan. 1 following						
					Number										
	Number	As a percentage of Jan. 1 pullets	Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 hens	Laying	Not yet laying	Total	Total as a percentage of chickens raised	Number	A as percentage of Oct. 1 laying and not yet laying		Number	As a percentage of Oct. 1 "other young chickens"	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following 1/
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.
1931	195	80	156	80	84	156	240	34	185	77	122	44	36	557	385
1932	189	82	154	81	88	167	254	35	192	76	133	45	34	576	391
1933	184	78	147	80	87	167	254	34	196	77	130	42	32	568	385
1934	180	76	139	77	79	149	229	36	172	75	102	40	39	511	351
1935	171	81	136	80	88	154	242	37	186	77	104	40	38	517	362
1936	164	73	130	79	101	170	271	38	210	77	119	39	33	554	379
1937	171	69	138	81	89	159	248	41	173	70	85	42	49	504	353
1938	158	73	134	85	100	175	276	42	194	70	102	48	47	536	376
1939	167	69	139	83	101	186	287	41	202	70	111	51	46	565	392
1940	158	62	141	89	112	180	292	46	192	66	98	48	49	548	381
1941	166	69	150	90	123	205	328	44	221	67	113	57	50	607	428
1942	183	66	170	93	137	227	363	43	255	70	115	63	55	661	488
1943	228	71	174	76	124	269	393	39	282	72	151	67	44	772	523
1944	229	65	172	75	134	212	347	42	254	73	100	47	47	676	473
1945	214	71	151	71	128	243	371	42	269	73	137	53	39	722	473
1946	202	63	150	74	126	199	325	44	244	75	87	37	43	614	431
1947	198	70	140	71	131	195	326	45	243	75	86	35	41	610	418
1948	193	69	141	73	125	176	301	49	227	75	70	31	44	564	399
1949	184	71	137	74	140	185	324	46	255	78	75	32	43	583	424
1950	189	66	141	75	141	142	283	46	229	81	76	29	39	548	399
1951	179	69	136	76	143	144	288	46	231	80	74	30	41	541	397
1952	172	66	135	79	142	117	259	46	215	83	59	23	39	490	373
1953	156	66	116	74	154	112	266	49	231	87	58	24	41	480	371
1954	154	60	111	72	168	104	273	50	233	85	42	25	59	469	369
1955	166	65	122	73	148	94	242	52	211	87	36	27	77	444	360
1956	150	63	119	79	167	92	259	54	217	84	30	32	108	439	368
1957	164	66	128	78	144	83	227	57	193	85	28	31	112	419	352
1958 2/	150	67	120	76	156	97	253	58	207	91	31	37	131	434	364
1959 3/	158	65			144	84	228	57			28			414	

1/ For January 1, these are "potential layers"; for October 1, these differ from potential layers by the inclusion of "other young chickens."

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		(a) Monthly average data											
Average number of layers on hand													
1955	Mil.	338	328	319	306	294	283	276	280	299	321	331	334
1956	do.	331	325	315	305	294	285	281	288	306	323	332	336
1957	do.	332	324	314	303	293	282	277	283	298	311	318	321
1958	do.	318	311	304	295	287	281	279	284	298	312	321	326
1959	do.	324	318	312	303	292	281	276	281	294			
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,417	1,444	1,412	1,492
1956	do.	1,562	1,586	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,459	1,559
1957	do.	1,602	1,539	1,861	1,872	1,918	1,772	1,714	1,613	1,481	1,478	1,447	1,574
1958	do.	1,655	1,531	1,798	1,863	1,934	1,794	1,752	1,650	1,517	1,546	1,532	1,614
1959	do.	1,659	1,604	1,907	1,910	1,959	1,824	1,787	1,682	1,544			
Total monthly egg production													
1955	Mil. cs.	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956	do.	14.4	14.3	16.0	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.4	14.5
1957	do.	14.8	13.8	16.2	15.8	15.6	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.0
1958	do.	14.6	13.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.0	13.6	13.0	12.5	13.4	13.7	14.6
1959	do.	14.9	14.2	16.5	16.1	15.9	14.3	13.7	13.1	12.6			
		(b) First-of-month data											
Number of layers on hand													
1955	Mil.	344	332	325	312	300	287	278	274	285	314	328	335
1956	do.	333	329	321	309	300	289	281	281	294	317	329	334
1957	do.	337	328	320	309	298	287	277	277	289	307	315	321
1958	do.	321	314	307	300	290	283	278	280	289	306	317	326
1959	do.	327	320	316	309	298	287	276	277	286	302		
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956	do.	48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.8
1957	do.	51.7	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.3	50.7	48.0	47.4	49.1
1958	do.	52.5	54.3	55.1	60.9	63.3	61.5	58.1	54.9	51.6	49.5	50.3	51.9
1959	do.	52.3	54.8	59.8	63.3	64.0	62.5	59.2	56.1	52.4	50.5		
Daily rate of egg production													
1955	Mil.eggs	168	170	180	190	187	173	158	140	137	146	153	159
1956	do.	162	171	184	188	185	174	157	150	144	152	160	163
1957	do.	174	169	186	191	188	175	159	148	147	147	149	158
1958	do.	169	171	169	183	184	174	162	154	149	152	159	169
1959	do.	171	176	189	195	191	179	164	155	150	153		

Table 8.--Monthly hatchings of replacement-type chicks, and chickens raised, 1955 to date

Month and item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
Hatchings						
January	Millions	32.9	39.3	30.5	34.0	35.4
February	do.	71.2	84.0	56.3	61.6	59.9
March	do.	148.8	149.5	109.4	112.9	120.2
April	do.	163.9	159.4	129.4	135.4	132.9
May	do.	107.9	108.8	90.8	109.7	87.9
June	do.	32.7	34.7	27.9	40.4	26.6
July	do.	14.9	15.4	11.9	18.2	14.4
August	do.	12.6	14.3	10.2	14.8	13.0
September	do.	14.1	14.8	12.3	16.6	13.8
October	do.	16.6	17.1	13.0	16.9	2/
November	do.	15.5	14.7	12.2	16.2	
December	do.	17.5	15.9	15.7	19.6	
Total, calendar year	do.	648.6	667.9	519.5	596.3	
Total, 12 months ending July of given year	do.		667.4	533.0	575.6	561.4
Chickens raised, calendar year	do.	461.9	478.6	396.6	432.0	400.7
Pullets on hand, January 1 following						
(a) Number	do.	238.6	249.6	224.6	243.9	
(b) As a percentage of chickens raised	Percent	52	52	57	56	
Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	do.	50	53	60	65	3/66

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If the October hatch is in proportion to the October 1 eggs in incubators, about 19 million replacement chicks will be hatched in that month. 3/ February intentions.

Table 9.--Hatchings of replacement-type chicks, by divisions, January-September 1959, with comparisons

Division	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1, 1959	Chickens raised			Hatchings, January-September				Eggs in incubators Oct. 1, 1959 as a percent of a year earlier
		1958	1959 Preliminary: Number	1959 Preliminary: As a percent of 1958	1957	1958	1959	1959 as a percentage of 1958	
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent
New England	15.8	22.7	21.4	94	23.3	28.0	24.0	86	87
Middle Atlantic	45.3	42.8	37.2	87	54.5	64.4	57.0	89	69
East North Central	65.7	77.0	64.1	83	113.5	119.3	102.0	85	95
West North Central	92.6	117.5	103.7	88	161.4	184.4	161.6	88	108
South Atlantic	39.4	57.0	58.4	102	26.4	35.0	42.2	121	92
East South Central	24.5	33.1	34.0	103	15.8	19.1	20.6	108	58
West South Central	26.3	31.9	30.7	96	25.4	28.5	29.0	102	59
Mountain	8.8	12.1	11.2	93	8.9	10.1	9.1	90	115
Pacific	33.7	37.7	40.0	106	49.4	54.9	58.7	107	90
United States	352.1	431.8	400.7	93	478.6	543.6	504.2	93	84

Table 10.--Chicks hatched monthly by commercial hatcheries: United States 1950 to date; by type of chick, 1955 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1/
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
						(a) Total Chicks							
1950	87	142	267	285	215	105	77	76	73	75	71	68	1,538
1951	96	161	270	317	271	143	105	89	77	83	84	87	1,783
1952	122	190	293	290	216	117	85	78	80	86	88	95	1,739
1953	125	170	277	287	230	137	97	91	87	98	107	116	1,823
1954	140	191	308	304	220	129	111	100	98	86	87	87	1,861
1955	114	163	254	274	224	145	126	111	101	110	111	120	1,853
1956	150	199	281	294	251	173	144	137	122	124	123	125	2,124
1957	159	179	249	271	238	175	155	142	132	133	129	142	2,103
1958	174	199	264	298	290	218	190	168	147	150	150	168	2,417
1959	187	208	302	312	262	193	178	158	132				
						(b) Broiler type 2/							
1955	81	92	105	110	116	112	111	99	87	93	96	103	1,205
1956	111	115	132	135	143	138	128	123	107	107	108	109	1,456
1957	129	122	139	141	148	142	143	132	119	120	116	126	1,579
1958	140	137	151	163	181	178	172	153	130	134	134	148	1,820
1959	152	148	182	179	174	166	163	145	119				
						(c) Egg-type 2/							
1955	33	71	149	164	108	33	15	13	14	17	15	18	649
1956	39	84	149	159	109	35	15	14	15	17	15	16	668
1957	30	56	109	129	91	28	12	10	12	13	12	16	519
1958	34	62	113	135	110	40	18	15	17	17	16	20	596
1959	35	60	120	133	88	27	14	13	14				

1/ Obtained from unrounded figures.

2/ Series began in 1955.

Table 11.--Factors indicative of numbers of layers to be on hand January 1, 1960

(a) Fall pullet numbers and derivation

Year	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	Computed number of pullets among chickens raised 1/	Pullets on hand: October 1: Laying	October 1: Not yet laying	October 1: Total	January 1 following: Laying	January 1 following: Not yet laying	January 1 following: Total
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	738	22	435	126	199	325	244	37	281
1947	719	26	438	131	195	326	243	35	278
1948	615	30	387	125	176	301	227	31	258
1949	705	31	444	140	185	324	255	32	287
1950	620	32	397	141	142	283	229	29	258
1951	623	33	399	143	144	288	231	30	261
1952	561	37	370	142	117	259	215	23	238
1953	548	42	372	154	112	266	231	24	255
1954	540	49	383	168	104	273	233	25	257
1955	462	50	333	148	94	242	211	27	239
1956	479	53	350	167	92	259	217	32	250
1957	397	60	306	144	83	227	193	31	225
1958	432	65	341	156	97	252	207	37	244
1959 2/	401	3/66	320	144	84	228			

(b) Fall hen numbers and derivations

Year	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Hens	Pullets	Total	Hens on hand: October 1	January 1 following
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	151	322	473	202	150
1947	150	281	431	198	140
1948	140	278	418	193	141
1949	141	258	399	184	137
1950	137	287	424	189	141
1951	141	258	399	179	136
1952	136	261	397	172	135
1953	135	238	373	156	116
1954	116	255	371	154	111
1955	111	257	369	166	122
1956	122	239	360	150	119
1957	119	250	369	164	128
1958	128	225	353	150	120
1959 2/	120	244	363	158	

1/ Computed with allowance for pullets among straight-run chicks bought. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Intentions.

Table 12.- Storage holdings of shell eggs July 1 and production of liquid egg compared with egg production on farms, February-June, 1940 to date

Year	Production of shell eggs on farms, February-June	Cold-storage holdings of shell eggs, July 1		Production of liquid egg, February-June 1/		Sum of July 1 storage holdings of shell eggs plus February-June production of liquid egg	
		As reported	As a percentage of Feb.-June production on farms	As reported	As a percentage of Feb.-June production on farms	As reported, equivalent cases	As a percentage of February-June production on farms
	Million cases	Million cases	Percent	Million cases	Percent	Million cases	Percent
1940	60.6	7.5	12.4	5.3	8.7	12.8	21.1
1941	61.6	6.4	10.4	6.7	10.9	13.1	21.3
1942	72.1	7.9	11.0	16.0	22.2	23.9	33.1
1943	82.7	8.9	10.8	21.4	25.9	30.3	36.6
1944	88.3	11.4	12.9	26.1	29.6	37.5	42.5
1945	83.5	6.1	7.3	15.0	18.0	21.1	25.3
1946	83.4	9.9	11.9	16.2	19.4	26.1	31.3
1947	79.1	4.2	5.3	14.1	17.8	18.3	23.1
1948	76.7	5.7	7.4	10.1	13.2	15.8	20.6
1949	75.8	2.3	3.0	11.8	15.6	14.1	18.6
1950	79.0	3.7	4.6	13.9	17.6	17.6	22.3
1951	76.7	2.4	3.2	8.6	11.3	11.1	14.4
1952	76.4	3.4	4.4	7.6	10.0	11.0	14.4
1953	73.6	1.5	2.0	8.3	11.2	9.8	13.3
1954	74.2	1.6	2.2	9.2	12.4	10.9	14.6
1955	74.5	2.3	3.1	8.9	12.0	11.2	15.1
1956	75.2	1.5	1.9	9.0	11.9	10.4	13.8
1957	75.4	1.8	2.4	8.7	11.5	10.5	13.9
1958 2/	73.1	0.9	1.2	7.6	10.4	8.4	11.5
1959 3/	77.0	1.1	1.4	11.2	14.6	12.3	16.0

1/ For freezing, drying, and use as liquid. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--First-of-month storage stocks of shell and frozen eggs, 1951 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	(a) Shell eggs, cases											
1951	1/	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2
1952	.1	.2	.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	1.4	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6		
	(b) Frozen egg, pounds											
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117		
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	136		
	(c) Frozen egg, case equivalent 2/											
1951	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.8	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.5
1952	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.5	1.9
1953	1.3	.9	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.6
1954	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.5
1955	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.3	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.6
1956	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.8
1957	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.2	2.6
1958	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.9
1959	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5		
	(d) Shell and frozen combined, case equivalent											
1951	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.9	3.8	6.3	7.4	7.2	6.2	4.9	3.7	2.7
1952	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	7.0	7.7	7.0	5.9	4.9	3.5	2.3
1953	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.4	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.7
1954	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.8	4.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.7	2.8
1955	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7	4.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.4	5.2	4.1	3.0
1956	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.3
1957	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.7	3.8	2.9
1958	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.0
1959	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.0		
	(e) Egg solids (dried egg), pounds 2/ 3/											
1951	96.1	90.5	81.1	74.5	58.9	51.4	46.2	37.0	30.4	25.2	22.1	19.1
1952	17.7	17.0	15.6	14.8	14.2	11.3	10.6	9.4	7.8	6.4	5.1	4.3
1953	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.4
1954	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.1
1955	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.7	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.3
1956	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.5	3.9
1957	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.9	5.5	7.0	6.9	6.3	4.3	3.3	3.0
1958	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.2
1959 4/	1.4											

1/ Less than 0.5 million cases. 2/ During the period through 1957, one case of eggs is considered equivalent to 38½ pounds of mixed whole frozen egg, or 10.2 pounds of egg solids; beginning 1958, one case of eggs equals 39½ pounds frozen egg. 3/ Large stocks in early years of this series reflect USDA inventories. 4/ Discontinued as of January.

Table 14.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Chickens raised 2/	Sexed pullets bought as a percent of total chickens purchased	Pullets on farms 3/				Percentage of preceding year		
				As reported		As a percentage of chickens raised		Egg-feed price ratio weighted average	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms Jan. 1 following
				Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following			
	Lb.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679							103	
1926	13.5	718						105	106	
1927	13.4	750						99	104	
1928	12.2	700						91	93	
1929	13.1	751			253		34	107	107	
1930	13.8	777			244		31	105	103	96
1931	10.6	709		240	230	34	32	77	91	94
1932	11.6	736		254	237	34	32	109	104	103
1933	14.3	750		254	238	34	32	123	102	100
1934	10.9	644		229	212	36	33	76	86	89
1935	11.4	658		242	226	37	34	105	102	107
1936	13.1	715		271	249	38	35	115	109	110
1937	9.4	601		248	215	41	36	72	84	86
1938	11.4	651		276	242	42	37	121	108	113
1939	12.6	697		287	254	41	36	111	107	105
1940	10.4	634		292	240	46	38	83	91	94
1941	11.5	745		328	278	44	37	111	118	116
1942	13.2	844	21	363	319	43	38	115	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	17	393	350	39	35	111	119	110
1944	11.2	832	20	347	301	42	36	76	83	86
1945	12.8	890	18	371	322	42	36	114	107	107
1946	11.9	738	22	325	281	44	38	93	83	87
1947	11.3	719	26	326	278	45	39	95	97	99
1948	9.8	615	30	301	258	49	42	87	86	93
1949	12.7	705	31	324	287	46	41	130	115	111
1950	9.6	620	32	283	258	46	42	76	77	90
1951	11.4	623	33	288	261	46	42	119	101	101
1952	9.1	561	37	259	238	46	42	80	90	91
1953	11.3	548	42	266	255	48	46	124	98	107
1954	10.9	540	49	273	257	51	48	96	99	101
1955	9.7	462	50	242	239	52	52	89	86	93
1956	12.1	479	53	259	250	54	52	125	104	105
1957 4/	9.3	397	60	226	225	57	57	77	83	90
1958 4/	11.9	432	65	252	244	58	56	128	109	108
1959 5/	9.5	401	6/66	228		57		80	93	

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1.

2/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers.

3/ Laying and not yet laying.

4/ Revised.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Intentions to purchase.

Table 15.--Chickens raised and October 1 potential layers, by regions, 1950 to date

Year	Region						Total, United States
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	(a) Chickens raised						
1950	90.6	119.7	169.2	63.8	116.7	59.7	619.8
1951	93.8	118.6	170.8	65.4	111.6	62.7	622.9
1952	88.5	107.1	147.8	63.2	96.8	57.6	561.0
1953	90.4	106.6	152.2	57.5	86.3	54.5	547.5
1954	83.6	107.2	150.4	57.8	84.3	56.7	539.9
1955	77.8	88.3	125.6	50.6	67.2	52.3	461.9
1956	74.0	92.4	134.3	53.8	73.0	51.1	478.6
1957	62.4	71.0	106.4	51.2	59.1	46.6	396.6
1958 1/	65.4	77.0	117.5	57.0	65.0	49.8	431.8
1959 2/	58.5	64.1	103.7	58.4	64.7	51.2	400.7
	(b) Potential layers on farms, October 1 3/						
1950	76.3	91.0	138.2	44.0	79.9	42.7	472.1
1951	76.3	90.9	137.4	42.8	75.9	43.7	466.9
1952	73.0	81.3	123.8	39.8	69.5	43.1	430.6
1953	73.0	81.9	119.4	40.2	62.8	45.3	422.5
1954	74.8	81.5	123.7	39.1	62.4	45.6	427.0
1955	75.3	79.1	113.6	36.8	58.6	45.0	408.2
1956	74.6	80.0	115.1	38.7	56.9	44.1	409.5
1957 1/	68.1	73.7	109.9	39.7	55.0	43.7	390.1
1958 1/	68.0	76.8	113.7	42.4	56.2	45.8	402.9
1959 2/	64.4	70.1	104.9	45.1	54.6	46.9	385.9

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Potential layers are hens, laying pullets, and pullets not yet of laying age.

Table 16.--Broilers: Price per pound, selected areas, January 1954 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live											
1954	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1
1959	17.4	17.2	17.3	16.3	16.0	15.8	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.0		
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/											
1954	22.5	20.7	22.0	24.9	22.0	25.9	25.4	25.0	23.9	18.1	21.6	19.1
1955	25.2	26.4	30.0	31.7	25.2	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.9	20.7	18.7	19.5
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4
1957	18.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	21.8	22.3	22.0	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.0
1958	18.6	21.0	22.2	19.3	21.8	22.2	20.2	18.6	16.3	15.8	16.9	15.0
1959	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2		
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/											
1954	24.2	21.6	22.4	23.8	21.4	22.0	24.5	25.2	22.6	18.4	19.7	18.7
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	26.0	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	16.1
1958	17.1	19.0	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8		
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/											
1954 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955	25.2	26.4	31.5	30.0	29.5	29.5	28.1	29.0	27.4	22.4	21.2	19.8
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.8	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7			
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price 4/											
1954	39.7	37.1	37.8	38.4	37.7	38.5	41.1	39.5	37.0	34.6	32.9	30.8
1955	38.7	40.0	45.9	44.7	43.1	42.9	41.5	42.3	39.3	34.8	34.0	32.0
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4			
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price											
1954 5/	30.2	28.6	28.8	30.2	30.3	31.6	31.2	30.0	28.0	25.8	25.4	25.4
1955 6/	43.8	43.7	48.3	46.7	44.2	45.2	44.6	45.2	43.0	36.6	36.3	36.3
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9
1959	30.4	29.4	29.0	28.4	27.6	27.9	28.1	28.1	27.1			

1/ First full week of month.
2/ $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and over.
3/ Not available.
4/ $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.
5/ 3 pounds.
6/ 2-3 pounds prior to 1959; 1959, 2-$3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds (mostly price).

Table 17.--Broiler chick placements and subsequent slaughter, United States, with comparisons, April 1959 to date 1/

Week ending	Chick placements 9 weeks previous				Slaughter or marketings 2/				Federally inspected slaughter of young chickens		
	1958	1959	1959 as percent of 1958	1959 as a percentage of April 1959 average	1958	1959	1959 as percent of 1958	1959 as a percentage of April 1959 average	Preliminary	Revised	Percent of April average 3/
	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil. head	Mil. head	Pct.
					(a) United States						
Apr. 4	29.5	31.3	106	96	83	101	122	97		28.4	100
11	29.6	31.8	107	97	90	103	114	99		26.9	95
18	30.0	33.0	110	101	98	102	104	98		29.6	104
25	30.8	33.5	109	102	95	111	117	106		28.9	102
May 2	30.8	34.1	111	104	99	106	107	102		28.7	101
9	30.9	34.9	113	107	99	108	109	104		31.1	109
16	29.9	35.9	120	110	94	110	117	106		29.3	103
23	29.3	36.2	124	111	104	108	104	104		30.2	106
30	30.1	36.6	121	112	91	112	123	107		29.0	102
June 6	31.8	36.8	116	112	94	113	120	108		31.9	112
13	33.2	36.3	110	111	98	112	114	107		30.9	109
20	33.3	36.1	109	110	98	111	113	106		30.9	109
27	33.7	36.0	107	110	107	120	112	115	29.6	31.7	116
July 4	33.9	35.6	105	109	96	109	114	105	25.7	26.6	94
11	34.9	34.1	98	104	104	107	103	103	28.4	30.6	108
18	35.5	34.2	96	104	107	114	107	109	28.9	31.2	110
25	36.4	33.8	93	103	112	119	106	114	30.1	31.6	111
Aug. 1	36.5	33.9	93	104	113	116	103	111	29.7	30.2	106
8	36.6	34.1	93	104	109	113	104	108	32.1	32.7	115
15	36.9	34.4	93	105	108	117	108	112	29.5	31.0	109
22	36.9	34.0	92	103	113	109	96	105	30.8	30.0	106
29	36.2	33.6	93	103	122	110	90	106	29.9	32.5	114
Sept. 5	35.4	33.7	95	103	107	117	109	112	26.4	26.9	95
12	34.9	33.0	94	101	112	103	92	99	31.3	32.2	113
19	33.8	33.0	97	101	108	111	103	106	29.0	29.5	104
26	33.4	32.7	98	100	112	109	97	105	30.8	30.9	109
Oct. 3	32.4	31.0	95	95	111	115	104	110	29.9	31.4	110
10	32.0	30.4	95	93	106	112	106	107			
17	31.2	30.1	96	92	114	109	96	104	29.9	31.4	110
24	30.0	29.3	98	89	114	103	90	99	29.7	31.2	110
31	28.9	28.3	98	86	101						
Nov. 7	28.1	26.9	96	82	98						
14	27.3	25.6	94	78	95						

1/ For United States, 22 area placements. 2/ Weekly slaughter of young chickens in commercial plants, liveweight. 3/ Revised figure as percent of April, where available; thereafter, preliminary figure adjusted upward by 5 percent. Federally inspected data are for week ending on Wednesday following the dates listed on the stub of this table.

Table 18.--Turkeys: Composition of storage stocks, available data, September 30, 1955 to date

Class of turkey and type of holdings	Unit	Reported holdings									
		September 30					January 31				
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
		(a) Percentage of total reported holdings									
Eviscerated											
Toms	Pct.	30	33	60	45	42	72	74	79	84	69
Hens	do.	55	56	33	48	52	18	17	16	11	25
Broiler-fryers	do.	13	10	6	6	6	4	5	4	4	5
New York dressed											
Toms	do.	1	1	2/	2/	2/	4	3	1	1	2/
Hens	do.	1	1	2/	2/	2/	2	1	2/	2/	2/
Total 1/	do.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		(b) Holdings, by weight									
Size of sample on which percentages are based	Mil. lb.	48	59	97	103	80	80	70	108	115	96
Total U. S. cold-storage holdings same date	do.	77	98	149	161	132	124	96	170	179	160

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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Table 19.--Turkeys: Number raised, by breed types, by regions, 1957 to date

Region	Light breeds			Heavy breeds			Total		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
North Atlantic	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.0
East North Central	1.7	1.6	2.2	9.2	9.5	9.5	11.0	11.0	11.7
West North Central	2.2	2.4	3.7	20.3	21.3	24.8	22.5	23.7	28.5
South Atlantic	6.4	6.2	6.8	7.0	5.7	5.0	13.5	11.9	11.8
South Central	1.2	1.1	1.3	8.0	7.1	6.2	9.2	8.2	7.5
Western	1.5	.8	1.3	19.6	19.5	18.1	21.1	20.3	19.4
United States	13.4	12.2	15.4	67.8	66.1	66.4	81.2	78.3	81.9

Table 20.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed types, lagged to indicate prospective month of marketing

Month of marketing	Heavy breed hatchings, 6 months previous				Light breed hatchings, 4 months previous				All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns 1/			
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	3.1	2.9	4.5	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	3.2	5.1	4.5
February	.7	.7	.9	1.1	.3	.2	.5		1.1	.8	1.4	
March	.3	.3	.5	.8	.7	.3	.7		1.0	.6	1.2	
April	.4	.4	.7		1.1	.6	1.1		1.4	1.0	1.8	
May	.8	.7	1.1		1.0	.8	1.5		1.8	1.6	2.6	
June	2.0	1.5	1.7		.8	1.0	1.3		2.8	2.5	3.1	
July	3.3	2.5	2.4		1.1	1.1	1.7		4.4	3.6	4.1	
August	5.8	4.6	4.6		1.6	1.6	1.9		7.4	6.2	6.5	
September	12.1	10.9	11.0		2.4	2.2	2.9		14.5	13.1	13.9	
October	17.2	15.8	15.9		2.3	2.1	2.1		19.5	17.9	18.0	
November	17.6	17.2	17.7		1.9	2.0	1.8		19.5	19.1	19.4	
December	11.0	11.9	11.5		.9	1.1	1.1		11.8	13.0	12.6	

1/ Obtained from unrounded figures. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 21.--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1954 to date

Season	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States												
1954-55:	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9
1955-56:	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6
1956-57:	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2
1957-58:	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3
1958-59:	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9	24.9	23.6	23.0	22.4
1959-60:	22.5	22.4	21.9	22.6	22.5							
(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/												
1954-55:	25-26	24-25	24-25	24	22-22½	23-24	23-24	21½-23	---	---	---	---
1955-56:	25-26	28	27	27-29½	29-30	26½-27	26½-27	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57:	30-33	28	25-26	24½-26	25-25½	23-24½	26-28	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58:	20-21	17	18-19	21	19½	18½-19	20-21	17-19	---	---	---	---
1958-59:	22-23	21	23	20-21	20	19-19½	19-20	22	---	---	---	18-19
1959-60:	24-24½	24-29	21	19½-22½	21-22							
(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/												
1954-55:	26	28	28	28	28	31-32	31½-32	---	---	---	---	---
1955-56:	25-26	30	29	30½-31	34½-35	33	31½-32½	---	---	---	---	---
1956-57:	31	27-28	26½	27½-28	27-27½	25½-26	25½-26	---	---	---	---	24
1957-58:	22	20	20-21	21½-22	22	22-22½	27-27¼	24	---	---	---	---
1958-59:	28	26	26½	24	24-24½	23-23½	22-23	---	---	---	---	18-19
1959-60:	24-24½	22	21-21¼	21½-22½	23							
(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, first day of month 1/												
1954-55:	50-52	46½-49	47-49	47-49	46½-49	44-48	43½-46	43-45	44-48	44½-48	46-49	47½-50½
1955-56:	48½-52½	49½-53	51-54	55½-57	50½-54	48-50	47½-48½	53-54	54-55	54-55	57½-58	61½-62
1956-57:	64-65	65-65½	65½-66	60-61	50-52	43-44½	48-49½	47½-49	46-47	44-44½	45-46½	42-44
1957-58:	44-45	40-43	40-41	37½-40½	38-39½	38-40½	40-41½	39-41	38½-41	38½-40½	38½-40½	41-42
1958-59:	42½-43½	42-43	40½-42	39-41	40-43	39½-43	39-43	40½-44	44-46½	44-46½	44-46½	44-46
1959-60:	50½-53	54-55	50-51½	47½-50½	51½-53							
(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, first day of month 1/												
1954-55:	---	51-53	45½-48	48-49½	47-49	49½-51	51-53	48-51	48-51	48-50	48-50	51½-53½
1955-56:	51½-53½	50-52	48-49½	49½-51	51-52½	52-54	50½-52	50-51	50-51	49½-51	50-51½	53½-54
1956-57:	52½-53½	47-48½	46-47	43½-44½	44-44½	44-45	44-45½	42-43	39-40	39½-41½	42½-43½	---
1957-58:	42½-43½	---	37-38	37½-38	38-39	40-40½	43-44	43-44	43-44	46-47	50-50½	2/45-46
1958-59:	49-50	45-46	41½-42½	40-41½	40-41½	40-41½	39-41	39-40½	40-41	40-41	38-40	37-39
1959-60:	38-40	36-38½	35½-37½	35-37½	37-39							
(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and West Virginia, first day of month 1/												
1954-55:	30-31	27-29½	26-26½	27½-28	29	31-32	32	28	30	30	30	31
1955-56:	31	30½-31	30-30½	30-30½	30½-31	30-31½	28-28½	29½	---	33	30-31	29-30
1956-57:	29	26½-27	26½	25-26	25	25½-26	26-27	26	26-27	26	26	24-25
1957-58:	23-23½	23	23	23-23½	23-23½	24½-25	30	24-25	27	30	30	28½-30
1958-59:	28	25-26	24½-25	24-25	24-24½	25½-26½	24-25	23	25	25-25½	21-22	22-22½
1959-60:	22-22½	22½-23	20	20	20½							
(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, first Friday of month 1/												
1954-55:	---	---	24½	26	24-24½	23-24	25-25½	20-23	---	23½	---	20-22
1955-56:	---	---	27	29-31	30	26-27	28-28½	---	---	---	---	28-30½
1956-57:	28-30	28	29-30	25-25½	24-25	23-23½	27-30	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58:	---	21	20	19½-20½	20-20½	20	22-22¾	21	---	---	---	---
1958-59:	---	---	24	22	22-22¼	20	20-21½					
1959-60:	---	4/27-33	20-21	20-23	24-25							
(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, first Friday of month 3/												
1954-55:	---	---	28	30¼-30½	29-30	32½-33	35-35½	---	27½	---	---	---
1955-56:	---	32-33	30½-31½	34	37	33	32-34	---	---	---	---	28-28½
1956-57:	27½-28	28	28½	26-26½	27½-28	27-27½	28-28½	---	---	---	---	---
1957-58:	---	21½-22	23	22-23	23-24	25	28-28¼	---	---	---	---	---
1958-59:	---	27	26½-27	25	26-26½	24	23	---	---	---	---	---
1959-60:	---	22-23	21½-22	22-22½	23¾-24							

1/ Or next date when quotation is available.

2/ 14-15 pounds.

3/ Beginning 1958, first day of month, or first business day thereafter.

4/ Toms 25 pounds and up.

Table 22.--Turkeys: U.S.D.A. purchases, annually 1950-57, by weeks 1958 and 1959

Year	Duration of program	Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Cost of purchases
	Weeks	Thou. lb.	Cents	Thou. dol.
1950 [1]	4	7,884	n. a.	n. a.
1951	no program			
1952	n. a.	27,852	n. a.	n. a.
1953	n. a.	20,327	n. a.	n. a.
1954	no program			
1955	no program			
1956	9	25,366	37.00-39.50	10,400
1957				

Year	Contracts let in week ending	Purchases: For the week	Purchases: Cumulative for the year	Range of prices per pound	Cost of purchases: For the week	Cost of purchases: Cumulative for the year
		Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Cents	Thou. dol.	Thou. dol.
1958	Aug. 1	480	480	35.50 - 37.00	175	175
	8	1,800	2,280	35.24 - 37.00	652	827
	15	3,240	5,520	35.47 - 37.50	1,168	1,995
	22	1,260	6,780	35.40 - 36.74	453	2,448
	29	1,410	8,190	33.74 - 34.74	479	2,927
	Sept. 5	1,350	9,540	32.73 - 34.37	447	3,374
	12	1,410	10,950	31.59 - 33.81	455	3,829
	19	1,590	12,540	31.49 - 33.63	514	4,343
	26	1,290	13,830	31.98 - 33.88	425	4,768
	Oct. 2	1,020	14,850	32.79 - 34.58	341	5,108
	9	930	15,780	32.97 - 35.24	312	5,421
	16	1,170	16,950	32.98 - 34.57	312	5,816
	23	1,170	18,120	32.32 - 34.45	395	6,202
	30	1,290	19,410	31.99 - 33.99	422	6,623
	Nov. 6	1,290	20,700	31.54 - 33.61	416	7,039
1959	Sept. 10	6,090	6,090	32.17 - 35.99	2,000	2,000
	17	7,230	13,320	33.34 - 35.99	2,500	4,500
	24	4,410	17,730	33.59 - 35.94	1,500	6,000
	Oct. 1	3,840	21,570	33.09 - 35.24	1,300	[2] 7,416

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[1] In this year, the purchases were N. Y. dressed; thereafter, all programs were for ready-to-cook turkeys.

[2] Total cost as reported.

n. a. - Not available.

Table 23.--Intentions to keep turkey breeder hens, compared with later developments, 1954 to date

For crop year of	Heavy breeds				
	Absolute numbers		Percentage of year before		
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	Intentions to keep breeders	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent
1954	2.4	48.5	n. a.	91	112
1955	2.5	48.8	n. a.	102	101
1956	2.8	63.1	113	112	129
1957	3.2	67.9	116	115	108
1958	3.0	66.1	96	93	97
1959	3.1	66.4	107	103	100
1960			98		

For crop year of	Light breeds			
	Absolute numbers		Percentage of year before	
	Breeders on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised	Intentions to keep breeders	Turkeys raised
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Percent
1954	.7	19.2	n. a.	117
1955	.5	16.8	n. a.	88
1956	.5	13.6	107	81
1957	.5	13.3	97	98
1958	.4	12.2	87	92
1959	.6	15.4	138	126
1960			84	

n. a. - not available.

Table 24.--Turkeys for breeding: Farmers' intentions toward January 1 numbers, and actual numbers, 15 important States, 1958 to date

States	1958					1959					1960 intentions for Jan. 1 1/		
	Intentions for Jan. 1			Breeders on hand, Jan. 1		Intentions for Jan. 1			Breeders on hand, Jan. 1			Heavy breeds	
	Light breeds	Heavy breeds: White	Heavy breeds: Other	As reported	As a percent of year earlier	Light breeds	Heavy breeds: White	Heavy breeds: Other	As reported	As a percent of year earlier	Light breeds	White	Other
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
(a) Light breeds													
New York	2/			1	100	2/			1	100	2/	70	75
Pennsylvania	88			5	62	119			5	100	90	140	96
Ohio	111			55	122	120			82	149	85	90	95
Michigan	2/			4	100	2/			3	75	2/	210	70
Wisconsin	2/			4	133	2/			3	75	2/	116	75
Minnesota	110			65	113	160			80	123	116	124	111
Iowa	2/			6	150	167			14	233	95	150	120
Missouri	50			18	50	150			18	100	35	120	84
Virginia	115			138	92	130			179	130	80	300	40
South Carolina	2/			4	100	2/			3	75	2/	2/	64
Oklahoma	120			13	170	125			14	108	55	50	95
Texas	50			30	86	125			78	260	70	75	85
Washington	67			3	55	2/			3	100	2/	2/	70
Oregon	75			16	94	150			21	131	83	2/	87
California	25			15	52	150			22	147	120	200	95
Total	87			377	98	138			526	140	84	122	91
(b) Heavy breeds													
New York		90	105	39	95		98	80	40	103		70	75
Pennsylvania		62	91	51	93		104	104	47	92		140	96
Ohio		118	87	116	94		110	108	105	91		90	95
Michigan		46	87	60	97		145	105	73	122		210	70
Wisconsin		77	2/	66	96		140	120	85	129		116	75
Minnesota		97	110	280	104		154	115	380	136		124	111
Iowa		100	122	134	111		135	110	148	110		150	120
Missouri		50	75	140	85		100	115	124	89		120	84
Virginia		50	108	90	78		125	65	83	92		300	40
South Carolina		2/	112	59	97		90	102	54	92		2/	64
Oklahoma		65	115	47	82		55	100	46	98		50	95
Texas		60	90	235	77		114	108	306	130		75	85
Washington		71	107	54	70		100	52	63	117		2/	70
Oregon		2/	102	206	92		2/	97	185	90		2/	87
California		75	101	827	99		150	106	761	92		200	95
Total		78	100	2,404	92		125	104	2,500	104		122	91

1/ Farmers' October intentions to hold turkey breeders at beginning of following year as a percentage of holdings of year before.

2/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 25--Turkeys raised and related data; available data, 1930 to date

Year	Absolute numbers			Change from preceding year						
				Number			Percent			
	Turkeys raised	Turkey feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/	Turkeys raised 2/	Turkey-feed price ratio 1/	Farmers' intentions to raise turkeys	Breeder hens on farms, Jan. 1 2/
	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Millions	Pounds	Millions	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1930	17	11.2		-1	1.9		-6	15		
1931	18	10.7		1	-0.5		5	-4		
1932	22	14.6		4	3.9		22	36		
1933	23	11.7		1	-2.9		4	-20		
1934	22	8.0		-2	-3.7		-7	-32		
1935	21	7.6		-1	-.4		-4	-5		
1936	28	12.2		7	4.6		34	61		
1937	26	6.6	3.5	-2	-5.6		-8	-46		
1938	27	10.7	3.2	1	4.1	-0.3	4	62	6	-7
1939	34	12.5	3.9	7	1.8	.7	25	17	27	21
1940	34	9.4	4.6	3/	-3.1	.7	1	-25	5	18
1941	33	9.4	3.8	-1	0	-.8	-4	0	-3	-16
1942	33	10.1	4.0	3/	.7	.1	3/	7	8	3
1943	32	12.4	3.9	-1	2.3	-.1	-2	23	12	-2
1944	35	11.3	4.2	3	-1.1	.3	10	-9	2	8
1945	43	11.8	4.5	8	.5	.3	22	4	8	7
1946	40	11.1	4.8	-3	-.7	.3	-6	-6	-5	7
1947	34	10.2	3.8	-6	-.9	-1.1	-15	-8	-16	-22
1948	32	7.7	2.5	-2	-2.5	-1.2	-7	-25	-18	-33
1949	41	13.1	3.1	10	5.4	.6	31	70	25	24
1950	44	10.2	3.3	3	-2.9	.1	8	-22	1	4
1951	53	9.0	3.2	9	-1.2	-.1	20	-12	1	-2
1952	62	9.2	3.7	9	.2	.5	17	2	11	15
1953	60	8.2	4/3.2	-3	-1.0	-.5	-4	-11	-8	-14
1954	68	9.1	4/3.1	8	.9	.1	13	11	7	-2
1955	66	7.5	4/3.0	-2	-1.6	-.1	-3	-18	-4	-3
1956	77	9.0	4/3.2	11	1.5	.2	17	20	6	7
1957	81	7.5	4/3.7	4	-1.5	.4	6	-17	10	14
1958 5/	78	7.0	4/3.4	-3	-0.5	-.3	-3	-7	1	-7
1959 6/	82	7.0	4/3.7	4	0	.2	5	0	5	7

1/ Weighted average of monthly ratios as follows: 1930-44, preceding October 1; preceding November 4; preceding December 4; January 1. 1945 to date, preceding October 2; preceding November 4; preceding December 3; January 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Change smaller than 0.5. 4/ 1953: 2.692 million heavy and .470 million light hens; 1954: 2,438 and .657; 1955: 2.479 and .533; 1956: 2.775 and .456; 1957: 3,197 and .477; 1958: 2,993 and .424; 1959: 3.057 and .602. 5/ Revised. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 26.--Eggs: USDA purchases and Government-assisted programs, 1950 to date

Year	Month												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Price support, dried whole egg (mil. lb.) 1/													
1950	1.5	5.5	7.1	11.0	17.0	17.3	13.4	3.7	4.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	82.4
Section 32, shell eggs (thous. cases) 2/													
1952	---	---	---	---	78	149	---	---	---	---	---	---	227
Section 6, dried whole egg solids 3/													
1955	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 4/													
1955	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	70
Section 32, medium-size shell eggs (thous. cases)													
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	207	281	77	584
ICA program for export of eggs to Spain (thous. cases) 4/													
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	141	161
1957	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	131	156
1959	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/80	---	---	---
Section 32, large shell eggs (thous. cases)													
1957	---	169	145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	314
Section 32, dried whole egg solids (mil. lb.)													
1957	---	---	0.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.8
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	2.7	---	4.2
1959	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.7
Surplus removal program, dried whole egg (mil. lb.)													
1959	---	---	---	0.8	2.7	1.9	3.5	2.3	0.4	---	---		11.7
Surplus removal program, frozen whole eggs (mil. lb.)													
1959	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	2.7	---	---	---	---		4.1

1/ Under discretionary authority of the Secretary of Agriculture toward price objective of 75 percent of parity. 2/ Shell eggs were contracted in the spring, and title taken by the Government after delivery from storage in the fall. Month of purchase indicated as contracting month. 3/ No offers were accepted under the announcement for this program, which was open in January. 4/ The allotment for these programs was in terms of dollar value, to the amount of $1.5 million in the first program and $2.5 million in the second program. Actual expenditures under the respective programs were $1.2 and $2.3 millions, respectively. The estimated quantity of eggs covered by these transactions is indicated. 5/ Program pending while this report was in process.

Table 27.--Eggs: Civilian per capita disappearance, shell by months, and processed by years, 1938 to date 1/

Year	Shell													Pro-cessed 3/	Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 2/		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938	21.3	23.5	29.4	29.9	29.5	25.9	26.1	24.3	22.6	21.2	19.5	19.7	293	17	310
1939	21.5	23.5	29.3	29.0	27.7	25.8	26.2	24.4	22.8	22.3	20.7	21.4	294	19	313
1940	21.3	23.2	30.2	28.8	29.1	27.0	26.6	25.3	23.7	23.2	21.3	21.2	300	19	319
1941 4/	23.4	24.8	29.3	28.5	27.3	25.9	24.7	26.3	23.1	22.8	21.6	22.1	300	11	311
1942 4/	23.9	23.0	28.7	27.5	29.3	25.8	26.3	25.4	24.1	24.5	23.0	24.9	306	12	318
1943	26.1	25.4	31.0	27.8	28.8	26.9	27.8	28.3	25.7	26.5	25.5	27.5	328	19	347
1944	29.7	25.9	29.2	29.6	5/	28.0	28.5	27.7	28.4	26.8	24.6	26.7	327	27	354
1945	30.2	30.6	36.8	33.8	35.4	33.4	32.9	31.6	28.3	29.2	26.6	27.0	379	23	402
1946	31.7	29.0	34.1	32.5	32.4	28.4	29.3	28.4	29.1	28.4	26.9	29.6	359	20	379
1947	31.6	29.1	35.5	33.7	32.0	29.7	29.8	27.7	26.3	27.4	26.7	29.0	359	25	383
1948	30.4	30.9	35.1	32.3	31.1	28.9	28.9	28.3	27.5	28.9	28.4	30.1	361	28	389
1949	32.3	30.8	32.9	32.3	31.8	28.5	28.8	26.9	26.2	27.6	28.7	31.1	358	25	383
1950	33.7	30.1	33.4	32.5	30.2	28.3	29.1	27.9	27.9	30.3	29.4	31.7	364	25	389
1951	33.2	31.3	34.2	31.9	30.5	29.6	29.4	27.8	26.7	29.1	29.7	31.5	365	27	392
1952	33.2	30.7	34.0	32.8	31.3	28.2	28.4	26.8	25.7	29.0	29.8	32.4	362	28	390
1953	33.4	29.0	32.7	30.7	29.8	27.7	28.1	26.9	26.2	28.4	29.5	31.7	354	25	379
1954	31.3	28.2	31.2	30.4	30.1	26.7	27.4	27.1	26.8	29.3	30.5	32.4	351	25	376
1955	31.2	27.9	30.9	28.3	28.4	26.8	27.2	27.3	27.2	29.3	29.9	31.2	346	25	371
1956	30.7	28.8	31.0	28.5	27.5	25.7	27.5	26.9	27.0	28.9	29.1	31.2	343	25	368
1957	30.3	27.0	30.0	28.1	27.3	25.5	26.4	26.5	26.0	27.3	27.5	29.5	332	26	358
1958 6/	28.9	25.1	29.2	27.2	26.4	24.7	26.0	26.1	25.6	27.1	27.6	28.5	323	26	349
1959 6/	28.4	25.1	28.8	26.1	25.7	23.8	24.9	7/24.8	7/24.4						354

1/ Based on population eating out of civilian supplies, unadjusted for underenumeration.

2/ Monthly totals do not necessarily add to yearly figures due to rounding.

3/ Liquid, frozen, and dried egg (egg solids) converted to shell egg equivalent.

4/ Civilian per capita disappearance is slightly overstated because some shell egg purchases by USDA were subsequently processed into frozen or dried egg and diverted from shell supply.

5/ This entry computes out to 20.2 eggs, which probably is a considerable understatement of the actual disappearance.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Partly estimated.

Table 28 .--Eggs, chicken, turkey, and red meats: Civilian per capita consumption, 1940 to date

Year	Eggs	Chicken			Turkey		Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			
		New York dressed basis	Ready-to cook basis	Approximate percent broiler meat is of total chickens	New York dressed basis	Ready-to cook basis	Total	Beef and veal	Pork excluding lard	Lamb and mutton
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	319	18.8	14.1	14	3.5	2.9	142	62.3	73.5	6.6
1941	311	20.6	15.4	18	3.5	2.0	144	68.5	68.4	6.8
1942	318	23.6	17.7	18	3.6	3.0	140	69.4	63.7	7.2
1943	347	30.7	23.0	18	3.3	2.7	147	61.5	78.9	6.4
1944	354	27.1	20.4	19	3.3	2.7	154	68.0	79.5	6.7
1945	402	28.9	21.6	23	4.2	3.5	145	71.3	66.6	7.3
1946	379	25.9	19.4	21	4.5	3.7	154	71.6	75.8	6.7
1947	383	23.5	18.1	24	4.2	3.6	155	80.4	69.6	5.3
1948	389	23.2	18.3	30	3.7	3.1	146	72.6	67.8	5.1
1949	383	25.2	19.6	36	4.1	3.3	145	72.8	67.7	4.1
1950	389	26.4	20.6	42	4.9	4.1	145	71.4	69.2	4.0
1951	392	28.1	21.7	48	5.4	4.4	138	62.7	71.9	3.4
1952	390	28.4	22.1	53	5.7	4.7	146	69.4	72.4	4.2
1953	379	28.4	21.9	56	5.7	4.8	155	87.1	63.5	4.7
1954	376	---	22.8	60	---	5.3	155	90.1	60.0	4.6
1955	371	---	21.4	65	---	5.0	163	91.4	66.8	4.6
1956	368	---	24.6	71	---	5.2	167	94.9	67.4	4.4
1957	358	---	25.5	75	---	5.9	159	93.4	61.5	4.2
1958 1/	349	---	28.3	78	---	5.8	152	87.2	60.7	4.1
1959 2/	354	---	29.8	79	---	6.0	158	86.8	67.0	4.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

For earlier years, see Egg and Poultry Statistics Through 1957, Statistical Bulletin No. 249, May 1959.

Table 29.--Prices of poultry feeds and ingredients, by months, United States, 1957 to date

Month	Index of prices paid by farmers for feed (1947-49=100)			Price per hundredweight								
				Value of --						Corn 3/		
				Poultry ration 1/			Soybean meal 2/					
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
				Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	91	83	87	3.58	3.32	3.40	3.86	3.71	4.47	2.20	1.66	1.82
February	91	84	87	3.56	3.32	3.41	3.89	3.72	4.39	2.13	1.71	1.86
March	90	86	87	3.55	3.39	3.40	3.82	3.95	4.25	2.14	1.79	1.89
April	90	88	88	3.54	3.47	3.44	3.80	4.21	4.26	2.16	2.00	2.02
May	90	88	87	3.53	3.51	3.45	3.78	4.27	4.23	2.20	2.05	2.05
June	87	87	86	3.48	3.48	3.42	3.74	4.20	4.15	2.18	2.13	2.07
July	87	88	86	3.47	3.50	3.43	3.75	4.47	4.26	2.20	2.11	2.02
August	87	88	86	3.47	3.50	3.41	3.88	4.62	4.20	2.20	2.11	2.02
September	86	86	84	3.43	3.44	3.35	3.95	4.41	4.12	2.05	2.02	1.95
October	85	85	84	3.37	3.37	3.31	3.87	4.32	4.12	1.89	1.86	1.77
November	84	83		3.34	3.29		3.78	4.11		1.75	1.68	
December	84	86		3.32	3.35		3.73	4.32		1.77	1.82	
Average	88	86		3.47	3.41		3.82	4.19		2.07	1.91	

Month	Price per hundredweight 4/											
	Laying mash			Scratch grains			Broiler mash			Turkey growing mash		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	4.49	4.29	4.53	4.13	3.91	3.90	4.93	4.81	4.98	4.91	4.70	
February	4.51	4.29	4.52	4.11	3.89	3.89	4.96	4.80	4.94	4.93	4.69	4.92
March	4.48	4.38	4.49	4.11	3.93	3.89	4.93	4.91	4.90	4.94	4.78	4.92
April	4.48	4.48	4.52	4.11	3.99	3.93	4.95	4.97	4.93	4.91	4.93	4.90
May	4.46	4.52	4.51	4.10	3.99	3.94	4.91	5.06	4.89	4.92	4.95	4.92
June	4.42	4.47	4.45	4.06	3.99	3.93	4.87	5.01	4.87	4.86	4.94	4.88
July	4.42	4.56	4.47	4.05	4.01	3.93	4.87	5.08	4.85	4.83	4.99	4.82
August	4.43	4.58	4.44	4.03	4.00	3.93	4.91	5.11	4.83	4.84	4.99	4.79
September	4.41	4.50	4.37	3.98	3.96	3.86	4.89	5.06	4.75	4.79	4.88	4.69
October	4.36	4.45	4.36	3.92	3.96	3.85	4.83	4.97	4.69	4.74	4.80	4.67
November	4.32	4.38		3.90	3.91		4.80	4.88		4.69	4.73	
December	4.28	4.45		3.91	3.87		4.81	4.94		4.69	4.81	
Average	4.42	4.45		4.03	3.95		4.89	4.97		4.84	4.85	

1/ Purchased feeds at prices paid by farmers; homegrown feeds valued at current prices received by farmers.

2/ 44 percent protein, average wholesale price per hundredweight, bagged, at Chicago.

3/ Average price received by farmers, converted from cents per bushel.

4/ Average price paid by farmers.

Table 30.--Annual product-feed price ratios for poultry enterprises, and returns above feed costs in egg production, available data, 1940 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio, United States 1/	Broiler-feed price ratio			Turkey-feed price ratio, United States	Returns from egg production above feed costs, United States 4/
		United States*	Salisbury Md. 2/	Delaware 3/		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
1940	11.5	n.a.			8.4	63
1941	13.5	n.a			9.2	127
1942	14.2	n.a.	6.7		9.8	176
1943	14.5	n.a.	8.0		11.1	225
1944	11.5	n.a.	7.1		10.8	151
1945	13.4	n.a.	7.6		11.5	236
1946	11.3	n.a.	7.0		9.7	196
1947	11.1	6.2	6.0		7.7	249
1948	11.4	6.5	6.3		9.8	279
1949	13.2	5.8	5.8		11.0	340
1950	10.3	5.6	5.4		8.8	208
1951	12.0	5.3	5.1		8.9	349
1952	10.0	5.1	5.2		8.0	249
1953	12.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	8.6	388
1954	9.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	7.9	224
1955	10.8	5.0	5.4	5.3	8.3	295
1956	10.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	8.2	311
1957	10.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	6.9	266
1958	11.2	3.8		3.8	7.2	318
Jan.-Oct.:						
1954	9.5	4.4		4.5	7.9	199
1955	10.3	5.2		5.5	8.1	234
1956	11.0	4.1		4.2	8.4	270
1957	9.8	3.9		4.2	6.9	202
1958	11.2	3.8		4.0	7.3	235
1959	9.1	3.3		3.5	6.7	5/188

1/ Simple average. 2/ From 1942 through 1948, ratios were based on price of broilers and price of feed on 1st day of month; 1949 through 1957 from weekly data. Data not available after 1957. 3/ Mid-month average for the State. 4/ Per hundred layers, assuming U. S. average feed costs, egg prices and rates of lay. 5/ Partly estimated.

* This series begins in 1947.

n.a. - Not available.

Table 31.--Chickens: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, United States, 1941-42 through 1958-59; by regions, 1958-59

Year and region	States reporting	Total birds in plan								
		Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety 1/							
			Total	New Hampshire	White Leghorn	White Rock	Barred Rock	Rhode Island Red	Crossmated	Others 2/
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1941-42	33	10.7	100	21.2	24.1	15.6	16.2	12.5	2.0	8.3
1942-43	40	15.8	100	19.2	26.6	18.3	15.7	8.9	3.0	8.3
1943-44	42	20.3	100	19.4	25.9	19.7	13.9	8.3	5.5	7.3
1944-45	39	17.6	100	20.6	25.8	17.5	12.4	8.0	9.8	5.9
1945-46	32	20.3	100	23.8	23.1	17.0	11.4	7.7	11.3	5.7
1946-47	38	24.5	100	23.4	25.4	17.4	10.0	6.5	11.1	6.2
1947-48	42	25.1	100	25.9	24.7	15.2	10.2	6.8	12.4	4.8
1948-49	44	26.5	100	31.9	25.7	13.2	7.8	5.6	11.9	3.9
1949-50	47	36.2	100	38.8	21.9	10.4	6.2	4.3	15.1	3.2
1950-51	47	33.8	100	38.9	21.6	10.1	5.8	4.1	16.4	3.1
1951-52	47	37.6	100	41.4	18.9	11.9	4.0	3.3	14.3	6.2
1952-53	47	33.8	100	36.2	20.1	14.8	3.5	3.2	16.0	6.2
1953-54	47	36.0	100	25.4	18.9	23.1	2.2	2.7	19.7	8.0
1954-55	47	37.1	100	16.0	19.2	29.5	1.3	2.7	21.2	10.1
1955-56	47	34.9	100	6.7	18.9	25.2	1.2	2.3	34.0	11.7
1956-57	47	39.0	100	4.1	14.8	21.0	1.0	1.7	47.1	10.3
1957-58	47	35.6	100	3.2	17.0	10.1	.7	1.7	57.7	9.6
1958-59	47	40.0	100	2.1	15.5	9.8	.5	1.2	63.5	7.4
1958-59										
Regions										
North Atlantic	9	7.6	100	2.4	18.6	15.8	1.6	1.9	59.0	0.7
East North Central	5	5.9	100	4.4	24.9	15.0	.8	1.1	40.3	13.5
West North Central	7	7.0	100	1.6	25.2	4.5	.3	1.2	48.5	18.7
South Atlantic	8	11.5	100	1.0	5.3	7.0	.04	1.0	85.5	.13
South Central	8	6.0	100	1.6	6.4	10.0	.3	.5	75.0	6.2
Western	10	1.9	100	3.7	29.1	5.8	.1	1.3	53.4	6.6

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Includes in-crossmated.

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Table 32.--Turkeys: Breed and variety distribution of hatchery supply flocks enrolled in the National Turkey Improvement Plan, United States, 1943-44 through 1958-59; by regions, 1958-59

Year and region	States reporting	Total birds in Plan							January 1 breeders estimated by Crop Reporting Board (48 States)
		Number	Percentage distribution by breed and variety 1/						
			Total	Bronze		All Whites, including Hollands,	Beltsville Small White	All others 2/	
				Broad-breasted	Standard				
	No.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.
1943-44	8	0.1	100	72	15	7	2	5	4.2
1944-45	24	.7	100	82	14	3	3/	2	4.5
1945-46	30	2.3	100	92	5	2	1	1	4.8
1946-47	39	1.9	100	89	4	5	2	1	3.8
1947-48	39	1.1	100	72	15	5	6	1	2.5
1948-49	41	1.8	100	77	15	4	4	1	3.1
1949-50	44	2.1	100	76	14	4	6	1	3.3
1950-51	44	2.3	100	77	2	4	16	1	3.2
1951-52	44	3.1	100	75	3/	4	19	2	3.7
1952-53	42	2.6	100	76	3/	4	17	2	3.2
1953-54	42	2.8	100	67	1	8	23	1	3.1
1954-55	42	2.8	100	66	1	14	18	1	3.0
1955-56	41	3.0	100	65	1	19	14	1	3.2
1956-57	41	3.6	100	68	1	18	12	2	3.7
1957-58	42	3.4	100	72	3/	17	9	2	3.4
1958-59	41	3.8	100	62	3/	24	12	2	3.7
1958-59									
Regions									
North Atlantic	9	.1	100	23	1	70	4	3	0.2
East North Central	5	.5	100	41	1	56	1	---	.4
West North Central	7	1.1	100	52	1	32	10	6	.9
South Atlantic	7	.4	100	41	3/	12	47	3/	.5
South Central	6	.5	100	60	---	20	20	3/	.6
Western	7	1.2	100	88	3/	7	4	1	1.1

1/ Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.
2/ Including Jersey Buff, Bourbon Red, Black Narragansett, Nebraskan, Crosses, and others.
3/ Less than 0.5.

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Table 33.--Eggs: Production, civilian per capita consumption and average price received by farmers, United States, 1930 to date

(including data for cover chart)

Year	Total production			Per capita production 1/		Civilian per capita consumption 2/	Price per dozen
	On farms -- As reported	On farms -- As percent of 1950	Including backyard flocks	As computed	As percent of 1950		
	Billion	Percent	Billion	Number	Percent	Number	Cents
1930	39.1	66	43.0	349	81	331	23.7
1931	38.5	65	42.4	342	79	333	17.6
1932	36.3	62	39.9	320	74	313	14.2
1933	35.5	60	39.1	311	72	296	13.8
1934	34.4	58	37.9	300	69	289	17.0
1935	33.6	57	37.0	291	67	280	23.4
1936	34.5	58	38.0	297	69	289	21.8
1937	37.6	64	41.3	321	74	308	21.3
1938	37.4	63	41.1	316	73	310	20.3
1939	38.8	66	42.7	326	76	313	17.4
1940	39.7	67	43.7	331	77	319	18.0
1941	41.9	71	46.1	350	81	311	23.5
1942	48.6	82	53.5	407	94	318	30.0
1943	54.5	92	60.0	466	108	347	37.1
1944	58.5	99	64.4	501	116	354	32.5
1945	56.2	95	61.8	479	111	402	37.7
1946	56.0	95	61.6	445	103	379	37.6
1947	55.4	94	60.9	427	99	383	45.3
1948	54.9	93	60.4	416	96	389	47.2
1949	56.2	95	61.8	418	97	383	45.2
1950	59.0	100	64.8	432	100	389	36.3
1951	58.1	98	63.9	423	98	392	47.7
1952	58.1	98	63.9	416	96	390	41.6
1953	57.9	98	63.7	408	94	379	47.7
1954	58.9	100	64.8	408	94	376	36.6
1955	59.5	101	64.9	400	92	371	38.9
1956	60.9	103	65.7	398	92	368	38.7
1957	60.4	102	64.7	384	89	358	35.8
1958 3/	60.7	103	64.3	375	87	349	38.3

1/ Includes allowance for nonfarm production in backyard flocks.

2/ Includes frozen and dried egg products.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 34.--Eggs: Prices, per capita consumption, and disposable income, available data, 1910 to date

Year	Per capita consumption		As reported			Adjusted for price level 1947-49 dollars		
			Average egg price, per dozen			Average egg price, per dozen		
	Shell	Total	Received by farmers	Retail, AMS	Per capita disposable income	Received by farmers 1/	Retail, AMS 2/	Per capita disposable income 3/
	Eggs	Eggs	Cents	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Cents	Dollars
1910		306	20.9			55.0		
1911		329	17.5			50.0		
1912		312	20.2			54.6		
1913		303	19.4			51.1		
1914		295	20.5		350	55.4		816
1915		313	19.4		368	52.4		848
1916		299	22.1		425	50.2		912
1917		281	31.8		505	48.2		922
1918		284	36.0		557	47.4		866
1919		303	41.3	62.7	631	51.6		853
1920		299	43.5	68.2	654	55.8		763
1921		300	28.3	50.3	508	61.5		665
1922		316	25.0	43.7	541	52.1		756
1923		326	26.5	45.8	616	51.0		845
1924		324	26.7	46.9	610	50.4		834
1925		318	30.4	51.1	636	52.4		848
1926		339	28.9	47.8	651	53.5		861
1927		342	25.1	44.7	645	48.3		869
1928		338	28.1	46.2	653	51.1		891
1929		334	29.8	48.6	682	54.2	74.1	930
1930		331	23.7	40.6	604	51.5	65.1	846
1931		333	17.6	31.4	515	55.0	61.1	792
1932		313	14.2	26.8	390	59.2	62.6	668
1933		296	13.8	25.2	364	53.1	60.6	658
1934		289	17.0	29.0	411	51.5	62.5	719
1935		280	23.4	34.5	459	58.5	69.4	782
1936		289	21.8	34.0	517	51.9	67.9	872
1937		308	21.3	33.2	551	47.3	63.7	897
1938	293	310	20.3	32.5	506	56.4	67.1	839
1939	294	313	17.4	29.2	538	49.7	62.0	906
1940	300	319	18.0	30.1	576	48.6	63.0	963
1941	300	311	23.5	36.6	697	51.1	70.1	1,108
1942	306	318	30.0	45.1	871	50.8	73.6	1,250
1943	328	347	37.1	53.8	977	52.3	78.8	1,320
1944	327	354	32.5	51.1	1,060	44.5	75.8	1,410
1945	379	402	37.7	54.6	1,075	49.6	79.2	1,398
1946	359	379	37.6	55.3	1,136	43.2	70.0	1,362
1947	359	383	45.3	65.8	1,181	44.4	68.6	1,237
1948	361	389	47.2	68.4	1,291	44.5	65.7	1,256
1949	358	383	45.2	65.9	1,271	49.1	65.9	1,249
1950	364	389	36.3	57.1	1,369	38.2	56.4	1,332
1951	365	392	47.7	69.7	1,473	43.0	61.9	1,327
1952	362	390	41.6	63.6	1,520	39.2	55.5	1,339
1953	354	379	47.7	66.8	1,582	50.7	59.2	1,383
1954	351	376	36.6	56.2	1,582	40.2	49.9	1,378
1955	346	371	38.9	58.1	1,660	45.2	52.4	1,450
1956	343	368	38.7	57.7	1,742	45.5	51.7	1,499
1957	331	358	35.8	54.9	1,798	41.1	47.6	1,495
1958 4/	323	349	38.3	58.0	1,818	41.6	48.2	1,472
1959 5/		354			1,893			1,520

1/ Deflated by index of prices received by farmers. 2/ Deflated by BLS index of retail food prices. 3/ Deflated by BLS index of consumer prices. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated.

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